Pittsburgh Weekly Gazette.

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From the New York American.

The following number closes—and we are sorry for it—the agreeable sketches, which an unknown but welcome correspondent has contributed to our columns. We hope, however, he may again soon find meet subject for his descriptive talent.

RAFTING SKETCHES.---No. V.

We lay at Pittsburgh four days, and having again coupled on, pulled out once more, and for the last time Talk of your seventy-fours with their oaken hulls and ribbed sides, and vast swelling decks, being monsters! Why, they are nutshells by the side of our Ohio fleets, hundreds of which are *four hundred* feet long, and *one hundred and fifty* feet wide!—True, they have no towering masts nor yawning cannon, but their wide spreading decks berried with grubs, and the long shantee, and the fifteen hundred or two thousand bunches of shingles stretched in straight rows through the entire length, the men rowing in a quick and measured tread the huge sweeps hung on each end of the raft, present as picturesque if not as poetic a scene as the gallant frigate.

The danger and hurry and excitement of the Allegheny being succeeded by the calm and listlessness and langor of the Ohio, whose broad and placid bosom gives repose and security to the men and the craft that have been whirled, and dashed, and swept along over the rocks and rapids of the mountain river, the raftman's character has an opportunity to develope itself: and tricks, and fun, and cards, and whiskey, pretty equally divide the time.

We glided along smoothly through a rich beautiful country the first day, and landed up at night just below the Virginia line, and for the last time, as the running we should have before morning would be rather difficult; and pilots do not generally choose to risk it in the dark. During the day, however, while passing Economy, one of the social communities emanating from Rapp, we observed, just in the bank under the town, a clear stream of water to issue, and under the assurance from the pilot that it was the best spring in the country, a boat put off for some of the precious liquid; and how precious, any one who has drunken the vapid water of the Ohio without ice to cool it, well knows. We all eagerly ran to sip the nectar when the boat returned, but the first man who swallowed it kicked the pail overboard and came near to pitching those who brought the water after it. It is used in some of their mechanical operations in town, and conducted off through a sluice, falling in a tepid state into the river. Such was the best *spring*, and that the disposition of raftmen to come a *drive* on some unlucky fellow.

Bright and early the next morning we were afloat. Towards evening we passed Steubenville whose puffing factories and colonaded hotel and white seminary gave it a thriving appearance, and night and darkness came down upon us before we reached Wheeling. It is a law that rafts running in the night shall carry a light forward and aft to warn steamboats, but which is only observed by holding a torch when one is heard approaching. Raftmen, however, have nothing to fear from this craft, and many an amusing story is told of encounters between them. A boat going up stream once ran against a raft and sinking its head run up on it as far as her wheel-house, anticipating much sport in walking over the old float; but when thus far she made a halt, nor could all her paddling and floundering move her an inch, while the raft nothing daunted moved on down stream very coolly.

The engine was reversed, and lo! she was fast! The firemen plied the wood and rosin, the engineer crowded on a full head of steam, the fire roared, the engine clanked and hissed, the echoes of the 'scapepipe rang among the hills, the pilot swore and the captain raved, the passengers laughed, and the raftmen derided and blackguarded the crew, but all would not do; the raft was unyielding, and the boat was at a dead set! The men could neither be hired, coaxed, nor driven to assist in getting her off, and on they floated together for ten miles, when the pilot thinking they had been sufficiently punished, called his men and helped them off. Steamboats have learned that rafts are "ugly customers," and shun them as they would a sand-bar.

We were not yet divided into watches, and were all at the oars, as this was the first night. It was dark as Erebus, and presently the puffing of steam was heard, and the pilot called out for some one to get a light. A green one ran, and making a blazing torch of shingles, hurried to the side with it, throwing a bright red light over the water and dimly illuminated either end of the raft. We were all silent as death, waiting for the boat to come up, so still that we could hear the hissing of the coals that fell into the river, when, as if all the cachination in the world had been confined like steam in a strong vessel, and like it suddenly burst forth, a logn, loud, deafening shout of laughter burst, upon the stillness of the night, and echoed and re-echoed in peals among the wooden bluffs; while the torch-bearer stood in mute astonishment at the incomprehensible outbreak, showing every lineament of his working features in the strong light, but suddenly, with a deep and horrid imprecation, he cast his torch into the river, and in an instant double darkness was upon us. He had been holding a light for the Iron Works!

The Works did not run into us, but being *safely* passed, an occasional light soon after shone out upon the darkness, from the now still and quiet Wheeling

The days were warm and *long*; the novelty and excitement of rafting were gone; the stomach began to give strong symptoms of retching, when the tin pans were set out on the shingles, filled with fried bacon and quarts of oil, which the smoking and rich Maumee potatoe and the steaming coffee, undiluted by sugar or cream, could scarcely qualify; the men had become too lazy from dozing about in the sun, to joke or even quarrel; the eggs were long since stolen from the cook and devoured, so that nothing remained for animation We had been five days from Pittsburgh, and no hard pulls nor running into boats, nor fighting among ourselves, had for the last two days marked an incident for our log; but as the evening of the fifth came down on the land and the river, beautiful and clear, and a single pillared cloud of chased and sculptured gold, resting on a pedestal of dark granite, loomed up from the horizon where the sun had sunk, and the wind freshened and the white caps tossed their feathers gaily about, and now and then a dull booming sound just reached our ears, the sure indications of a storm gave promise of something to break the monotony. The pilot gave orders to prepare for it, and those whose watch had expired at six, and were snoring away in the cabin, were routed out; the cables were coiled, and the oar pins examined, the couplings looked after, and the loose wedges in the grubs driven home.

The clouds had spread over the sky with a remarkable celerity, and a most pitchy darkness shut down upon us, which an occasional flash af lightning seemed to cleave through; but not sweep away as ordinarily. The pilot went forward, and the second pilot aft, and every man was at the oars. Suddenly a deluge of water burst upon us with such violence that in a moment, my 'Mackinack blanket overcoat and underclothes were saturated, and I was drenched to the skin. The lightning shot its forked and crinkled streams not only across the sky, but seemed to dart in every direction, rending and tearing the darkness to atoms like a physical substance; and the thunder crashed and bellowed, and the waves swept over and washed our decks, and the string-pieces rocked and jerked as if they would tear the couplings apart; while occasionally the voice of the pilot would just reach us above the noise and tumult of the elements, crying "right! behind," which the second pilot would echo at the top of his voice, and then the pattering of the men's feet, as they ran to and fro across the raft, altogether formed a scene of anxiety, excitement and pleasure, one can seldom have the good fortune to witness.

The only means for ascertaining the distance from shore is by striking on the raft and listening for the echo; and then, unless one is acquainted with the river he may be deceived, by its being the point of some bend, and pulling to avoid it, would then throw the raft to the opposite side, and she would be likely to go ashore. The storm lasted till about midnight, and then swept off as suddenly as it had risen, and the stars shone clear and bright upon what had so lately been a scene of uproar, and the morning dawned on us, safely and quietly floating down the placid Ohio.

This day we reached Cincinnati, and tied up our craft, which had borne us so truly and gallantly a thousand miles, soon to be pulled in pieces, and ingloriously piled in the lumber yard.

G. M. G.

From the New York Evening Post.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN AGRICULTURE.

In the Phalange, a Fourier paper published at Paris Sept. 8th, a novel discovery is described, which if true will work a great change in an important department of agricultural labor. It is communicated to the Paris print by Charles Poilard and M. Bernard, who date their letter at Brest, August, 1841. It appears that while they and some of their friends, who farm their own estates, were engaged in conversing on the subject of agriculture, it was observed by one of them, that that branch of industry was suffering more from the want of capital and enterprise than any other, and that nothing was to be done without manure, which was every day becoming more scarce and expensive. The remark led to an inquiry into the properties of manure and particularly as to what provision nature has made in those uncultivated regions, where there seems to be a vigorous and luxur.ant growth, without artificial assistance.

"In observing nature unassisted, or unthwarted rather, by the hand of man, in vegetable reproduction, it is found that when the seed is ripe it falls upon the ground, and then the plant which has produced it sheds its leaves, or falls itself upon it, in decay, and covers and protects it from the weather, until germination has commenced, and the young plant is able to grow up in health and strength, and full developement, to recommence the same routine of seeding and of reproduction.

"From this it follows that, in nature, every plant produces its own soil or *humus*, and that the earth only serves to bear the plant, and not to aid or nourish it in vegetation. The nourishment of plants is thus supposed to be derived from *air* and *water*, *heat* and *light*, or electricty, in different proportions, adapted to the different varieties of vegetable manure."

With this general notion in their minds, and considering wheat to be, in present circumstances, one of the most important vegetable substances, they agreed to try experiments, and in October last, undertook the following operations:—

In a field which had been sown with rye, because the land was deemed too poor for wheat, a plot of twelve square yards, untilled and left without manure, was carefully strewed over with the grains of wheat, and wheaten straw was laid upon it closely about one inch in thickness. In a garden, also, which had been neglected several years, a few square yards of earth were trodden over, and the surface being made close and hard, some grains of wheat were scattered on this hardened surface, and a layer of straw one inch in depth, was carefully laid over it and left; as in the former case, to take its chance without ulterior attention. And, in order to make doubt impossible concerning the mere secondary functions of mineral earth in vegetable reproduction, twenty grains of wheat were sown upon the surface of a pane of glass and covered with some straw alone, as in the other case.

The germination of the seed was soon apparent and most healthy in developement.—"The winter has been rigorous," say these correspondents, "for this part of the country, and the earth has sometimes been frozen in one solid mass to a depth of six inches in the garden where the wheat was sown; and this has happened several times during the winter, to the great injury of many plants, and even the entire destruction of some, while the spots protected by the straw were never thoroughly congealed, nor were the grains of wheat, though lying on the surface under the straw, at all affected by the cold. During spring excessive droughts prolonged, and several times repeated, have prevented vegetation on the common plan from flourishing in healthy progress, while our little spots of wheat have hardly felt the inconvenience of excessive dryness, for the earth protected by the straw has never been deprived entirely of moisture, and our blades of corn were flourishing, when all round was drooping and uncertain To conclude, then, we have thoroughly succeeded in our practical experiment; and the wheat produced is of the finest quality. The straw was more than six feet high; and in the ears were 50, 60 and even 80 grains of wheat of full developement, the admiration of all who saw them, and particularly those which grew upon the pane of glass, and which were quite as healthy and as large as those which grew upon the common earth. It must be observed also that there was not the smallest particle of earth upon the glass; and that the plants were left entirely to themselves, without being watered or attended to in any way whatever from the time of sowing to the time of reaping.

The cause of this success, they think, may be explained in the following manner:

"Straw being a bad conductor of heat and a good conductor of electricity, maintains the root of the plant in a medium temperature, and prevents the earth from being deprived entirely of moisture. The moisture of the earth, or the substratum, being continual, facilitates the gradual and constant absorption of carbonic acid gas from the surrounding atmosphere, and hydrogen and carbon, the chief elements of nourishment to vegetables, are thus economized in regular supplies where they are constantly required, and pass into combination with oxygen from the roots up to the stems and branches of the plants in which they are assimilated, and the oxygen throws off in exhalation from the leaves. The straw decays but slowly, and thus furnishes its substance by degrees to the young plant in due progression and proportion, (such as the silicious ingredients, for instance, of the pod or capsule) so that the decomposition of the straws corresponds to the four phases of fermenation in progressing from the *saccharine* to the *alcoholic*, the *acid* and the *putrid* states analogous of those of *infancy*, *budding youth* and *seeding* of the plant.

"We observe that our blades of wheat have but a very few roots, and those are short and hard, something like a bird's claw; and this agrees with the remarks of Mons. Raspail, who states that the most healthy plants in ordinary vegetation have the least exuberance of roots and fibres.

"Another important observation, also, is, that weeds and parasitical vegetation are prevented by this method, for the straw chokes every other plant but that of its own seed. Many other interesting observations might be made on these experiments, but we refrain, at present, from obtruding on our readers; but if any of them, wish for further information on this subject, we shall willingly afford them every facility. The importance of the general result will easily become apparent without further comment, and a revolution in the present modes of agricultural labor is a necessary consequence of this discovery. No tillage will now be required, nor any artificial stimulants in manure, and other more or less expensive combinations with regard to soil and culture. In fact it would be tedious to enumerate the various advantages that may result in practice from this casual experiment, and we therefore, proclaim it simply to the world that all may profit by it."

As this experiment can be easily tried, we hope some of our farmers will put it to the test and communicate the result. We shall certainly try it on a small seven by nine lot of ground, which is the largest that is vouchsafed to a dweller in the city.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MUSINGS.

I love to stand at evening, and survey
The last faint gleamings of departing day;
When the bright orb, slow sinking from the sight,
Is gathering up his robe of golden light;
And shakes its folds before th' admiring eye,
Like silken banners flung along the sky:
When the bright herald of the starry train
Steals forth alone, upon the azure plain,—
So beautiful and bright, to shine afar
With peaceful look; Oh! how I love that star—
For then, I think that other eyes than mine
Gaze on that object, with their light divine;
I think that her's, perhaps, are wandering there,
For whom I offer then my heartfelt prayer;
And, while I gaze, my memory wakes a train
Of long forgotten thoughts, which come again
Like youthful joys, or some time-hallow'd strain
Heard long ago; and pleasing sadness then
Fills up the soul, and fancy takes her flight
From earth, to soar in fields of endless light.
Now, other stars begem the spreading dome,
And fancy pictures each a spirit's home;
Bright mansions, whence the messengers of heaven
Look out upon the earth, to whom 'tis given
To watch o'er mortals in this lower world,
And ward the shafts by Satan's malice hurl'd.
Behold the sinner tempted to his fate!
Beside him stands a fiend, whose look of hate
But ill accords with all the promised joys
With which he bribes the soul;—delusive toys.—
Wealth, the world's honor, pleasure, each he brings;
To cheat the victim, of immortal things!
He offers all; but, whispers not how soon
The gloom of midnight follows pleasure's noon;
How close to sad experience to teach
The soul its error, while 'tis not mercy's reach.
But, yet another form I picture there,
Beside that mortal, one divinely fair,—
One of those spirits, of celestial light,
With rainbows wings, all beautiful and bright;
Whose look of love, and soft persuasive voice,
Speaks to the trembler of a better choice:
That voice has chid him oft in earlier years,
Reproved his faults, and wakened up his fears;
And though unheeded long, again it seems
To wake within him thoughts of earlier dreams,
When innocency sat upon that brow
Where sin's dark lines are deeply furrow'd now:
Tells him of Heaven, and all its glorious hopes,
And to his gaze the golden portal opes,
And points him there, to one beside the throne,
Who breathed on earth the agonizing groan
For his transgressions; and who ever stands
For sinners interceding, and whose hands
Nail-pierced, and bleeding, becon him away
From this sad world to one of endless day.
At such an hour, the harps of Heaven are still'd,
And angel minds with sad suspense are fill'd;
All wondering at the man to feeling lost,
Refusing pardon bought at such a cost.
But, when they see that stubborn soul subdued,
How peals their anthem, o'er a soul renewed!
Rings their loud note of joy; and Heaven resounds
With the deep echo, to its utmost bounds;
Ten thousand golden Harps with one accord,
Peal the glad welcome to a soul restored,—
(From bondage free, with every fetter riven)—
To love, to favor, and to hopes of Heaven.
Yes, there is joy on high—a soul is born
To join their shout at resurrection morn;
To sing the praises of the King of kings,
Descending, borne on twice ten thousand wings:
When, from his eye, in vengeance then arrayed,
His foes shall shrink; confounded and dismayed;
Then, every knee shall bow, each tongue confess
That he is God:—to punish or to bless.

J. J. H.

PITTSBURGH—OCTOBER 30, 1841.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The following are the results of the election in this county at the election last year, and at the late gubernatorial election.

1840.	Harrison,	7620	Van Buren	4573	
1841.	Banks,	5068	Porter,	4281	
		2552		292	
		292			
		2844			

Thus it appears that there were two thousand eight hundred and forty four votes less this year than last, and that of these careless *stay at homes*, there were less than three hundred Loco Focos, and over twenty-five hundred Antimasons and Whigs. No wonder Banks' majority was reduced to 787.

"MR. WEBSTER AND HIS POSITION."—In an article under this caption, in the Madisonian, are the the following significant remarks:

"The rumors about Mr. Webster's leaving the Cabinet are gotten up by those who desire it, because they believe that by so doing he will be compelled to throw his influence, and that of his powerful friends, into Mr. Clay's scale. They would create jealousies between Mr. Webster and the other members of the Cabinet that they may thereby provoke him to resign. They know that Mr. Clay and his partisans have it in their power to defeat any scheme for a bank which the President can approve, and they thus foresee that Mr. Webster's hopes and wishes, in this particular, may be defeated, and would place him in a position to compel him to resign. Mr. Webster's past course is an earnest of what he will do, under such circumstances: He differs with the President on the powers of Congress over this subject. He will therefore do what he can, consistently, to obtain a bank, but when he shall find, as he probably will find, that the course of Mr. Clay and his partisans have made it impossible to obtain a charter, then he will doubtless do what he can consistently do to favor such legislation as will best promote the great ends which he desires to obtain through the agency of a Bank."

The inference to be drawn from the above is, that in the opinion of the Madisonian, Mr. CLAY, and his friends, will *defeat* any scheme for a bank that the President can approve, in order to place Mr. TYLER, in a difficult position before the people, and compel Mr. WEBSTER to resign.

The way to prove this would be for Mr. TYLER to lay before Congress the plan of such a bank as he can approve, and then if Mr. CLAY opposes and defeats it, his conduct will be judged of by the nature of the bill itself.—Should Mr. CLAY oppose a good bill merely because it emanated from Mr. TYLER, his conduct [illegible]

[illegible] sion, and would meet with the just condemnation of the people; but he would not be censurable for opposing an institution having no more powers than the late Sub-Treasury, should such prove to be the President's scheme.

We are gratified with the admission of the Madisonian that Mr. WEBSTER's "*hopes and wishes*" are directed to a National Bank, and that he "differs with the President on the powers of Congress over this subject." It shows that Mr. WEBSTER has not altered his opinion with respect to the constitutionality and importance of a Bank, although he does not think a difference of opinion on this subject a sufficient reason for resigning his office. It also shows that Mr. WEBSTER yet *hopes* for a National Fiscal institution, and what such a man as Mr. WEBSTER *hopes* for, with all his means of information and influence, there is a reasonable hope of obtaining.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.---The New York American states that Mr. SYLVESTER SPENCER, who for many years past has had charge of the Pension Office, attached to the Mechanics' Bank in that city, turns out to be a defaulter to the amount of about *eleven thousand dollars*.

His manner of perpetrating the fraud was to draw checks in the names of persons not entitled to pensions, and appropriate the money to his own use. The President of the Mechanics' Bank has promptly caused Mr. Spencer to be arrested, and he is now in confinement. It is painful to know that he has a family of eight children dependent upon him for subsistence

THE LATE SHOWER OF BLOOD.—This wonderful phenomenon, turns out to be a hoax.—The Koskiusko Missisippi Gazette explains the mystery as follows:

"As we expected, the story about the 'shower of flesh and blood,' in Wilson county, Tennessee, has turned out to be a hoax. It appears that the gentleman, upon whose premises the phenomenon was said to have occurred, had become at once possessed of a religious turn of mind, and joined the church, whereupon his negroes conceived the idea that if they could play some serious trick upon him they would be set free; and they accordingly procured from time to time a quantity of beef's livers, and deposited them in a pond near the place where it soon putrified; they then, after having obtained a sufficient quantity of blood, picked their time, and commenced the 'shower of flesh and blood,' by strewing the liver and blood over the field, which having been completed, they set up a loud yell and started for the house, running all the way as if the "old boy' had been at their heels. So endeth this chapter.

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.---No. II.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

With the preliminary statements and explanations of the relations existing between the President and the heads of the Executive Departments, and the Constitutional responsibilities of these officers, we are prepared to discuss, intelligently, the question—Ought Mr. Webster to have resigned?

A bill for the establishment of a Bank, or Fiscal Agent, having passed both Houses of Congress, was presented to the President for his approval. Now it is well to recur to the language of the Constitution to ascertain the President's duty when a bill is presented to him, after having passed the House of Representatives and the Senate:—"IF HE APPROVE, HE SHALL SIGN IT; *but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it shall have originated.*" If he APPROVE, he shall sign it; he may, it is obvious, disapprove, for various reasons. Unless he approve, he is not bound to sign. The Constitution does not say, if the Secretaries approve, if the Cabinet approve, but if *he* approve. The President ought not certainly to sign, if he disapprove; no honest man man could advise him to do so. Well, the President did not sign this bill, but returned it with objections. No member of the President's Cabinet concurred in these objections; neither of them was, therefore, responsible for such objections—on the President alone rested this responsibility. For the President's exercising in this instance the right to disapprove a bill presented to him, the Heads of Departments did not deem themselves called upon to resign; their political friends did not advise them to resign. If the Secretary of the Treasury had, in the course pursued by the President, found his plans of finance and revenue so frustrated by the President that he could not pursue them with advantage to the Country, he might with propriety have resigned. But he did not take this view of the subject. Mr. Ewing retained his place

Another bill was then passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and presented to the President, which he did not approve, but returned it with objections, as he had returned the former bill. On the return of the second bill, all the heads of the Departments, except the Secretary of State, resign. Mr. Ewing, in retiring, publicly assigns his reasons.

Mr. Ewing did not consider, he says, "a difference of opinion as to the character of a National Bank a sufficient reason for dissolving the ties which existed between him and the President." He alleges that he has been subjected to personal indignity by the President. He says: 'This bill [the second] framed and fashioned according to your [the President's] own suggestions, in the initiative of which I and another member of your cabinet were made by you the agents and the negotiators, was passed by large majorities through the two Houses of Congress and sent to you, and you rejected it. Important as was the part which I had taken, at your request, in the organization of this bill, and deeply as I was committed for your action upon it, you never consulted me on the subject of the Veto Message. You did not even refer to it in conversation, and the first notice I had of its contents was derived from rumor; and to to me, at least, you have done nothing to wipe away *the personal indignity arising out of the act.*'

Because of this *personal indignity*, we are fully authorized, from the contents of Mr. Ewing's letter, to say he sent in his resignation.

Now, if the Secretary of the Treasury is the President's officer, and not the people's officer, then, undoubtedly, a personal indignity offered by the President might be considered a just ground "for severing the ties between them." Suppose the President of the U. States should commit a personal indignity upon Mr. Ogden Hoffman, the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, ought Mr. Hoffman, therefore, to retire from the prosecution of suits, in which the people of the U. States are plaintiffs? Suppose a personal indignity should be committed by the President upon General Scott—ought he, therefore, to throw up his commission, as Commander-in-chief of the armies of the U. States? Should he do so, would not the people be very likely to say to the General, "you was your *our* officer, you should have held on for the country, we wanted you to stay, and therefore you was not justified in resigning." This doctrine of resigning to please the President, or because of indignities offered by him, when applied to any other officer, except a head of one of the Executive departments, would never be entertained for a moment, nor, in respect to a head of department, would it be [illegible]

Our Constitution and laws knew no such body of men as the "Cabinet." We borrow this language from England, but even in England there is no such thing as a "Cabinet" known to the laws of the realm. There is a number of persons, who are privy Counsellors and known to the laws as such. These are all sworn to keep the King's Counsels, and a violation of their duty, in this respect, is a highly penal offence. From among these privy Counsellors the great officers of State are taken, amounting to thirteen or fourteen in number, and these are called the Cabinet, or the ministry.

The King or Queen does not ordinarily (perhaps never) attend the meetings of the Cabinet. But the Sovereign sometimes assembles all the privy counsellors and meets them in person. His communications to this Council cannot be revealed or made public without the Sovereign's permission. Thus when the Queen convened (not the Cabinet) but the whole privy Council, for the purpose of her signifying her intended marriage with Prince Albert, it was necessary for the Council to ask the Queen's permission to make the matter public. Communications between the head of the Government and public functionaries called into Council are thus held to be inviolably secret.

The laws of the United States have created Departments, and organized them by providing for the appointment of proper heads. Formerly the four Secretaries, of State, War, Treasury and Navy, were alone considered as heads of Departments, and called generally in consultation with the President. Afterwards it became customary to call in the Attorney General, and at a latter period the Postmaster General.

The subject shall be continued in a future number.

CANDOR.

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.---No. III.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

Thus far, it has appeared that Mr. Ewing did not consider a difference of opinion as to the charter of a National Bank, a sufficient reason for dissolving the ties between him, and the President. Mr. Badger's letter to the Editors of the National Intelligencer which has appeared since my last communication was written, contains this sentence: "It is scarcely necessary to say that I have not supposed, and do not now suppose, that a difference merely between the President and his Cabinet, either as to the constitutionality or the expediency of a bank, necessarily interposes any obstacle to a full and cordial co-operation between them in the general conduct of the administration; and therefore deeply as I regarded the veto of the first bill, I did not feel myself at liberty to retire on that account from my situation."

According to the statements of both Mr. Ewing and Mr. Badger, they retired not on account of any difference of opinion between the President and them on questions of public policy, but because of a personal indignity offered them by the President. Mr. Badger does not employ the term "personal indignity;" he places his resignation "on the facts attending the initiation and disapproval of the last bill." If, then, there had been no opinion expressed by the President as to the last bill, before it passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, and he had returned it with objections, both Mr. Ewing and Mr. Badger, and it is presumed, all the other members of the Cabinet, would have retained their places, and there would have been no open rupture of the Whig party. I shall examine somewhat attentively, bye and bye, the character and extent of the personal indignity said to have been offered by the President, and for the present, for the sake of argument, will allow that there was an indignity intended, and will farther admit that the President secretly desired to get rid of his Cabinet. These admissions probably do injustice to the President, but they make as strong a case in favor of resignation as can be claimed by Mr Ewing, Mr. Badger and their friends. Assuming these facts, ought there to have been a dissolution of the Cabinet by the voluntary acts of its own members? This is a grave question and ought to be considered with a mind unwarped by party zeal.

We have already seen that the heads of the Executive Department are officers under the Constitution and the law, are the servants of the people, and not of the President, and therefore understand the constitutional duties and responsibilities that devolve upon them. We shall now see that the members of this Cabinet were under other and very peculiar responsibilities. These gentlemen were nominated by Prdsident Harrison, approved by the Senate and their appointments ratified by the general, almost unanimous, approbation of the great party that brought the new Administration into power. They were emphatically the Representatives of that party then powerful and unbroken. President Tyler, upon the decease of his predecessor, succeeded to the Executive chair, and immediately upon the happening of this event, every where the wish was expressed—in private conversations, through the press, and in public meetings, that the Cabinet should be retained. Great and universal was the joy when it was ascertained that President Tyler had acted in accordance with public sentiment on this subject.

Now with great deference I ask, could it have been expected that the Members of this Cabinet, such men, would have voluntarily quit their posts, surrendered their trusts, upon any slight ground—for any reason except this one, that they could no longer serve their Country or their party advantageously—serve them either by doing positive good or preventing evil? The President offers an indignity to them; the President is the servant of the People; they are servants of the People one servant offers an indignity to another servant, and the servant insulted has the approbation of his master: why, therefore, should he quit that master's service? There is no exaggeration, no fancy's sketch in this statement; the great body of the People was with the Cabinet, and would have remained with them so long as they had persevered in a moderate, firm, and dignified manner to discharge their constitutional duties.

Decided and firm majorities in both Houses of Congress were with them, and would have sustained them in every proper measure Under these circumstances, in opposition to the wish of the Senate and the House of Representatives, would the President have removed this Cabinet, although he secretly and strongly desired that removal? Give a British Minister the support of reliable majorities in the Houses of Lords and Commons, how much think you he would care for the approbation of the King? If my memory does not deceive me, the illustrious Lord Chatham, when Prime Minister of England, was the object of his Sovereign's malignant hatred; but he had the Country with him, and he did not surrender the Great Seals—not he. Such was not the way that this great man discharged the trust reposed in him; he had not so learned his public duties.

One would have thought that the members of General Harrison's Cabinet, coming into power under circumstances of peculiar interest and notoriety; whose accession to power was cheered by the approbation of millions of freemen, would have been fired with an ambition to leave in the respective departments of which they were the head, those memorials which would have called forth the gratitude of their country, and made that country feel and acknowledge the blessings of a Whig Administration. Had their hearts swelled with such purpose, perhaps they might have been less exquisitely sensitive to personal indignities real or imaginary.

Had the Members of the Cabinet good [illegible]

So much greater was the necessity of their remaining in posts where they might prevent the treason. Had he manifested imbecility of mind and changeableness of purpose, so much more urgently was it required that he should have steady and able counsellors—for he was President, and so must remain, unless removed by the Providence of God, for three and a half years to come. If he were deserted by wise and patriotic men, can any one fail to see that he would fall into the hands of men of an opposite character, and that the country must become the sufferer? There is only one way of answering these questions. What, therefore was to be gained, what patriotic purpose answered, by a rupture with the President and a voluntary dissolution of the Cabinet? The men who retire become powerless; the President continues to be the Chief Executive officer under the Constitution.

If there had been, among the members of this Cabinet, one man who would have exercised sufficient influence over his colleagues to prevent their resignation, that man would, in in my judgment, deserve the lasting gratitude of his country. Such a man, I can imagine, would have thus addressed his colleagues; "Gentlemen, you are about to send in your resignations—are you sure that you are not acting under a mere transient excitement? I respectfully submit that you had better pause until you are perfectly certain that the course you shall determine to pursue is not dictated by considerations merely personal, but by the dictates of a cool and deliberate judgment, guided by patriotic feeling. We are invested, gentlemen, with high and important powers under the constitution; if we part with these powers, they cannot easily be regained; while they are under our control we may use them, if not to accomplish the utmost conceivable good, we may at least keep them from hands in which neither we nor our friends have confidence.—Ought we, then, to relinquish these powers by our own voluntary act?

"Were we acting for ourselves, only, and at liberty to gratify our personal feelings, I am willing to admit that nothing could be more agreeable than to surrender these posts; but we are acting for others, for millions, and we are called upon, as patriots in all ages have been called upon, to make personal sacrifices. Those by whose will and voice we are placed here have struggled, through a long course of years, to gain that political power, a portion of which has been committed to our hands by our country, and we are not at liberty to surrender it, unless a case of strong necesity for such surrender, is clearly made out. No such necessity, in my judgment, is yet apparent; I have seen no sufficient reason for the dissolution of the Cabinet by the voluntary act of its own members. If the President sees fit to dissolve us by his own act then it is not voluntary on our part; and we must answer to the country for the exercise of the trust committed to him by the People.—Let us stand in our places; and, in the exercise of forbearance and modefation, accompanied by perseverance, try if we cannot reconcile the difficulties among our friends, and reproduce union in our party; for it is to the union of the Whig party—by which I mean the whole party, the Whig President, the Whig Congress, and the Whig People—that I look for a realization of our wishes. I CAN LOOK NOWHERE ELSE."

This language would be fit an American Statesman and Patriot—a Whig; and if such a one had employed it in vain, I should still honor him.

In my next I shall proceed to inquire into the nature and extent of the alleged personal indignity, relying solely for my facts upon the testimony of the Secretaries themselves.

CANDOR.

From the Harrisburgh Telegraph.

OFFICIAL ELECTION RETURNS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	1838. GOVERNOR. Porter,	Ritner.	1841. GOVERNOR. Porter,	Banks.
Adams,	1,535	3,310	1,599	1,941
Armstrong,	2,781	1,510	1,822	1,096
Allegheny,	4,505	6,038	4,221	5,068
Beaver,	1,931	2,457	1,751	2,158
Bedford,	2,478	2,386	2,550	2,261
Berks,	7,101	3,215	7,495	2,925
Bradford,	2,420	2,219	2,705	2,143
Bucks,	4,553	4,147	4,412	4,066
Butler,	1,657	1,705	1,674	1,716
Cambria,	844	762	874	810
Centre,	2,589	1,467	2,300	1,126
Chester,	4,527	4,971	4,565	4,711
Clearfield,	792	474	886	419
Clinton,			786	603
Columbia,	2,616	1,088	2,569	1,103
Cumberland,	2,743	2,316	2,721	1,997
Crawford,	2,304	1,957	2,815	2,099
Clarion,			1,500	555
Dauphin,	2,164	2,550	2,249	2,649
Delaware,	1,263	1,731	1,289	1,578
Erie,	1,565	2,747	1,855	2,956
Fayette,	2,788	1,984	2,749	1,812
Franklin,	2,815	2,560	2,779	2,636
Greene,	1,768	1,027	1,763	949
Huntingdon,	2,761	3,687	2,551	3,258
Indiana,	1,262	1,723	1,195	1,557
Jefferson,	591	421	678	447
Juniata,	1,049	863	971	868
Lancaster,	5,503	8,558	4,914	8,085
Lebanon,	1,543	2,228	1,542	1,840
Lehigh,	2,460	2,349	2,553	2,328
Luzerne,	3,132	2,592	3,426	2,194
Lycoming,	2,496	1,553	2,261	1,393
M'Kean,	219	127		
Mercer,	2,325	2,935	2,318	2,762
Monroe,	1,223	366	1,293	269
Montgomefy,	4,558	3,748	4,402	3,144
Mifflin,	1,227	1,059	1,324	1,124
Northumb'd,	2,144	1,164	2,162	1,143
Northampton,	3,635	2,566	3,467	2,302
Phila. city,	3,155	7,203	4,386	5,920
" county,	7,982	6,187	11,099	7,348
Perry,	1,916	883	1,827	870
Pike,	521	117	541	74
Potter,	276	68	365	154
Susquehanna,	1,530	1,264	1,962	1,152
Schuylkill,	2,274	1,508	2,408	1,415
Somerset,	883	2,244	792	1,853
Tioga,	1,448	594	1,598	574
Union,	1,505	2,270	1,568	2,132
Venango,	1,765	828	1,280	755
Warren,	700	542	963	628
Westmoreland,	4,561	2,315	4,080	2,135
Wayne,	1,062	538	1,167	553
Washington,	3,461	3,528	3,434	3,291
York,	4,196	3,257	3,825	2,429
	127,821	122,325	136,335	113,374

ASSEMBLY OF 1842

ADAMS—*Thaddeus Stevens*, **George L Fasss.*
ARMSTRONG.—George W. Marchand.
ALLEGHENY.—**Isaac Lightner*, David Beelor, William Karns, John Murray.
BEAVER.—**Matthew T. Kennedy*, *John Ferguson.*
BEDFORD—M. Holderbeaum, Abraham Weisel.
BERKS—*Samuel Moore, John Schenk, John Pottieger, John Bechman.
BRADFORD—William Ellwell.
BUCKS—*John Apple, Able M. Griffiths Joseph Thomas.
BUTLER—*Samuel M. Lane.*
CENTRE—James Macmanus.
CHESTER—**William K. Correy*, **Robert Futhey*, Emmor Elton, Robert Laverty.
COLUMBIA—*Daniel Snyder.
CUMBERLAND—William Barr, Joseph Culver.
CRAWFORD.—Morrow B. Lowry, John P. Brawley.
DAUPHIN.—**Samuel H. Clark*, **Benjamin*

ERIE—**James C. Dunlap*, *Stephen C. Lee.*
FAYETTE—Aaron Burgber, John H. Defford.
FRANKLIN—**Andrew Snively*, Peter Cook.
GREENE—*Thomas P. Pollock.
HUNTINGDON—*Jesse Moore, Thomas Weston.*
INDIANA—**John Cummins.*
JEFFERSON, M'KEAN AND WARREN—Lewis B. Dunham.
LANCASTER—**Christian Kieffer*, **Joseph McClure*, **Philip Von Neida*, **Jacob Foreman*, **Hugh Andrews*, **Benjamin Pennell.*
LEBANON—**John Brunner.*
LEHIGH—*Benjamin Fogel, *Peter Haas.
LUZERN—*Hendrick B. Wright, *Andrew Cortright.
LYCOMING, CLEARFIELD AND CLINTON—*James Gamble, George R. Barrett.
MERCER—**James Banks*, Thomas Wilson.
MONTGOMERY—*William Bean, *William B. Hahn, Charles Kugler.
MIFFLIN, JUNIATA AND UNION—*John H. M'Crum, William Ross, John A. Vanvalzah.*
NORTHUMBERLAND—David B. Montgomery.
NORTHAMPTON AND MONROE—Joseph Kerr, Jefferson K. Heckman, Asa Packer.
PHILADELPHIA CITY—**William A. Crabb*, *E. Joy Morris, William F. Boone, James B. Beers, *John Rush, George Sharswood, C. B. Trego.*

From Blackwood for October.

THREE NIGHTS IN BERLIN.

NIGHT THE FIRST. 1443.

It was Christmas eve of the year 1443, and the night had set in black and starless; the hour was growing late, and within the walls of Berlin few persons were stirring, and few lights visible, excepting the meagre and vacillating flame of the lamps which here and there twinkled through the old fashioned casements of the houses in the Dom-platz. In the monastery of the Black Friars, however, commonly called the Domkloster, the refectory was brilliantly illuminated. The windows also of the Domchurch, which communicated on one side with the monastery and on the other side with the electoral palace, by means of an oaken gallery, reflected a red light, which seemed to proceed from the direction of the altar. Dark figures of monks were passing to and fro in the gallery and it was evident that something unusual was going on in the monastery; but what, it was impossible to learn, for the ponderous iron-bound doors remained shut and strongly barred.

The cold was bitter, and the snow crackled under the feet of the elector's guards, as they paced up and down before the palace windows. Their heavy steel armor was covered with large cloaks of a thick woollen stuff, while the hoods of the same material protected their heads from the icy chillness of the casque.

"What can the black brotherhood be about to-night?" said one of the soldiers. "There is as much stir in their old barrack as in a hive at swarming time."

"God knows what they are doing; perhaps getting ready their high altar for the midnight mass. They always celebrate Christmas with great pomp and bravery."

"I would advise them to be cautious, and not make too much show with their mummery. The elector has not forgotten their doings last year, when the insolent Berliners thought proper to mutiny because they were compelled to task-work at the building of the castle. On that occasion the dingy crows that have their nest up yonder, give away great store of beef and beer to the rascally insurgents, as though they wished to encourage them in their rebellion against our good sovereign; but his grace so squeezed their overgrown paunches with his iron teeth, that methinks they would hardly like to play the same game a second time."

"I would gladly know why his grace, the elector, is called Frederick with the Iron Teeth? His teeth are like those of other men; I marked them well a few days back at a hunting breakfast at Angermunde."

"It is easy to see that you have not been long in the body guard. Frederick's iron teeth that you talk about are no other than ourselves ---his men-at-arms, covered with steel from crown to sole. They *do* tell a tale that, when the elector was a child of thirteen or fourteen, he one day at the house of his polish bride Hedwige, tore a nail from the wall with his teeth; but, unless I had witnessed that feat myself, I should be very loth to believe it."

"Hush! look there! who are those coming from the main street, and hastening towards the monastery? Go and see what yon two fellows are about."

The elder of the life-guardsmen passed round the church, and concealing himself behind a projection of the wall, was enabled, unobserved to watch the movements of the new comers.--- The men were apparently masons, judging from their leathern aprons and the tools they had in their hands. They carried between them a trough filled with mortar.

When they arrived at the gate of the monastery, one of the men struck three blows with the heavy iron knocker, and speedily a wicket protected by a thick grating was opened.

"Is it you, Meister Graupe?" enquired the lay brother who acted as porter.

"Certainly, it is me: am I too late!"

"Not so; but the reverend father abbot has already demanded twice if every thing was ready in the vaults."

"There is but little left to do; the main work was done last night."

The masons were admitted; the heavy door slammed to after them; the bolts shot, and all became once more silent as the grave.

The life guardsman returned to his post; but before he had finished relating to his comrade the incident he had just witnessed, a corporal came up to him and said,

"Matthew Storkow, the margrave of Anspach has sent for you. You are relieved from guard."

Storkow was conducted by the corporal to a room in the palace, and there found the margrave Albert, who bade the soldier follow him.

The monks of the Domkloster were assembled in their sanctuary, each of them with a white scapulary over his black habit, and a long slender taper in his hand. Kneeling on the steps of the altar, and covered with the penitential dress of the order, was a young monk whose intellectual and noble features betokened a mind of the highest order, while the proud bearing of his whole person contrasted strangely with a habit which could be worn by no other than a criminal.

The simple but imposing *miserere* resounded solemnly under the lofty arch of the dome, which assumed more colossal dimensions when seen by the pale and quivering light of the wax tapers. After the abbot, who officiated in stole and cingulum, had offered up certain prayers, which the brotherhood accompanied by devout signs of the cross, mass was said, and then the monks arranged themselves two by two, and prepared to leave the church. At their head walked the abbot, attended by two chorristers chaunting responses to the litanies of the saints; then came the young monk, whose hands, bound with a rope of willow bark, were concealed by the ample sleeves of his robe.--- The last of the monks had traversed the gallery which led to the cloister, and the porter, who had respectfully opened the refectory door, was about to close it, when his purpose was frustrated by the arrival of two men of lofty stature, who brought up the rear of the procession. They were both muffled in ample cloaks, and had hoods thrown over their heads; but the heavy ringing step of the one betrayed the man-at-arms, whilst from below the mantle of the other the point of a long sword might be seen protruding.

"In God's name and his saints, noble sirs, what would ye! and who may you be that thus intrude into our pious monastery during the hours of prayer? Return to the place whence you came, for here you cannot enter."

"By no means; we would see what passes here this night. If the work is good we would fain assist."

The porter made a movement as though to run after the procession, but was immediately clutched in the iron grasp of one of the strangers.

"Remain here, good brother porter, or thou wilt compel me so to damage thy jawbone with my gauntlet, as to condemn thee to a perpetual fast."

The two men, guided by the chaunting of the monks, strode hastily after the procession, which they overtook as it had descended a narrow winding staircase, and was entering a large vault whose high arched roof and damp mouldering walls were lighted up by pine-wood torches. At the lower end of this subterranean room was a niche in the wall, beside which were standing a mason and his apprentice, ready with stones and mortar to close up the fourth side of the narrow cell, so soon as it would have received the wretched tenant for whom it had been prepared.

The mournful sound of the *miserere* ceased, the monks placed themselves in a semicircle round the niche, and the abbot had begun to give the last benediction, when one of the strangers stepped forward and confronted him.

"What means all this, Sir Abbott," demanded he in a tone of menace, "and whom are ye about to wall up in yonder upright coffin?"

"Who dares to interrupt us in the performance of our official duties? Hola! Brother Guardian! Find out who these strangers are, and what their purpose."

"'Tis needless trouble, Sir Abbot. My name is Albert. I am margrave of Anspach, and surnamed Achilles, because it is my wont to give rough answers to unauthorized questions. His grace, the elector Frederick, has sent me hither to bid you set at liberty the monk Anselmus, and to tell you that you have no longer jurisdiction over him. Obey him you must, or be prepared to feel the gripe of his iron teeth. No murmurs! but release your prisoner."

"Be not so quick and sudden in your wrath, most noble margrave," replied the crafty abbot. "This impenitent sinner has been deliberately judged and condemned by a sacred tribunal. Bear me company to my cell, and you shall see the evidence of his crimes."

"'Tis useless!" interrupted the margrave, "I know it all. He gives too good example of a holy life, and makes his brother monks blush for their iniquities and their ignorance."

"But ye know not, Sir margrave," hastily rejoined the abbot, "that he is a reble to the authority of the church, and a disbeliever in the canon law. Has he not studied, too, those dangerous and forbidden tongues, the Greek and Hebrew? Did we not discover in his cell the works of that arch-heretic and blasphemer John Huss; and, worse than all, a latin version of that perilous and forbidden book called the New Testament, which abounds so much in poisonous heresies that but little of it can be safely read in the churches?"

At these words the young monk, throwing off by a strong effort the languor caused by compulsory fasting and long confinement, turned upon his accuser—

"What have I said," he began in impassioned and thrilling tones, "that was not founded on the words of scripture, and prompted by a just horror at the growing corruptions of this most unholy brotherhood? Well you know, Sir Abbot! that I am no rebel to the church, but a scholar seeking the truth, and ever ready to give a reason for the faith within me. If I have said or done evil, prove me guilty before the noble margrave, but if I have spoken truth, why am I condemned to a death too horrible for the worst of criminals?"

"Enough!" exclaimed the margrave. Stepping suddenly forward he seized the captive by the arm, and bidding the tall guardsman cover his retreat, hastened up to the narrow staircase with his prize.

"Sacrilege! sacrilege!" exclaimed the enraged abbot, and the monks rushed forward to the rescue; but Storkow, who had firmly planted himself on the lowest step, made such good use of his steel covered fists, that he kept his assailants at bay until he thought the two fugitives had made good their retreat, and then succeeded in effecting his own escape.

Unhappily for the many who suffered for conscience' sake, there was no appeal in those days of superstition from the spiritual and temporal power so unsparingly exercised by the Pope and his subordinates, the immense priesthood of all classes throughout Europe. The high rank and great personal energies of the iron-fanged Elector, and his cousin the Margrave, sufficed for their own protection, but were powerless in behalf of the persecuted Anselmus. His patrons therefore, foreknowing the plots and perils he would be exposed to in Germany, advised him to change his name, to substitute the helmet for the cowl, and to depart without loss of time for Sweden, where he soon after arrived with recommendations of such potency as to procure him immediate rank in the Sweedish military service. Determined to assert his christian liberty, and convinced of the guilt and folly of monastic vows, he renounced them for ever, and married a Swedish lady of rank and merit. His descendants distinguished themselves in arms under the heroic Gustavus Adolphus, and their posterity still maintain an honorable place in the aristocracy of Sweden.

From the New York American

ENGLAND---RANDOM SKETCHES.

"Up to London"---Sheffield---James Montgomery ---Ebenezer Elliot, the "Corn-law-Rhymer"--- Joseph Silk Buckingham.

From London down to Sheffield. Yes, *down* to Sheffield. When you come to England, you must take heed to your *ups* and *downs*. *En route* to Sheffield, I turned aside to spend a leisure day or two in Derbyshire---famous the ocean over, for its charming mountain and valley scenery. As I climed its hights and waltzed with its buxom breezes, and leaped into its valleys to bathe in their sweet beauties, my blood galloped with a nimbler impulse, carrying fresh life through every fibre, and tinging my check with a healthier glow. Derbyshire is the cornucopia of Nature and Art. Go you and revel among its teeming wonders and delights. My heart staid there a week after I left. Prosaic description would be damning with faint praise.

This region surely is not of earth;
Was it not dropt from Heaven?

Go, see it.

Hark—away for Matlock station, to catch the cars for Sheffield. Here we are at the depot. "How long ere the train going *up* will arrive?" "An hour, sir." "Shall I have time to climb that hill, and get a glimpse of the surrounding country?" "Oh yes, sir." Up I bound. Fifteen minutes, hard toiling brought me to an anchor on a rock far below the summit. I cast my eye London wards, and lo, the cars! darting like a mad land-serpent o'er plain and through hill towards the depot. I hurried down and reached the ticket-office just in time to wipe the gushing perspiration from my forehead, and impatiently stammer out, "Do you call this an hour?" "You said you wished to take the *up* train." "So I did *up to Sheffield.*" "Ah! that is *down*. By *up*, we always mean *towards London*, sir."

This adventure furnished me with a key which has since unlocked hundreds of enigmas in English society. "By *up* we always mean *towards London*, sir." Philosophy can read the history of Great Britain in this single line. London, the seat of Royalty, Rank, Power, Wealth and Fashion, is up. To a Jew, the phrase, "up to Jerusalem" was full of meaning. The idea which it embodied was the keystone of the Old Dispensation. The high born Englishman, when inhaling the air which sweeps the cloud-capt summit of Snowden, or the Scotchman, with his Highland foot pressing the blooming heather on the brow of Ben Lomond, will obsequiously look 'up to London,'

'And crook the pregnant hinges of the knee,
That thrift may follow fawning.'

Up to London, and down from London, are terms of universal application throughout the Kingdom.

At Sheffield, our mutual friend S. introduced me to James Montgomery. On one of those lofty hills which sentinel the town, and start up from its dense sea of waving smoke-like island knolls lifting their heads above the ocean, stands the house where this excellent man resides. Our cards, sent in by a servant, brought him to the door, where he gave us such a right hearty welcome as made me feel quite at home ere I was seated in his drawing room. Though nearly seventy anxious years rest on his shoulders, his form is still erect, and his manners exhibit a bland commingling of the sprightliness of youth with the dignity of age. His emphatic style of conversation—the angles of whose abrupt and nervous transitions reflect the unquenchable fire of his grey eye—reminded me of John Quincy Adams. No doubt the contour of the head, and the tones of the voice, helped to paint to Memory's eye the sage of Quincy while talking with the author of the World before the Flood—for they are very like. In his youth, twice did the cold walls of a prison teach this fearless writer that that Liberty of the Press which Britain now so amply enjoys, was like Faith—but "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen." When alluding to his disgraceful banishment to York Castle, his free Scotch blood grew warm, and he finished a racy sketch of the present licentiousness of the press, as compared to past days, with the quaint remark—"An Editor may steal a horse with more impunity now, than he could look over a hedge then."

The storm has passed away, and the early champion of freedom enjoys a serene old age. He has outlived the enmity of his persecutors, and now fills an enviable place in their affections. The Government which trampled on him has lifted him up, and strews its munificence in his declining path. The pension that supports his aged steps, was worthily bestowed by Sir Robert Peel.

Though his thin snowy locks give Montgomery a venerable appearance, his poetic eye is not dimmed, nor is his natural force abated. He circumscribes his literary labors only that he may devote more time to works of charity and benevolence. As he bade me an affectionate farewell, I could but ask myself, "Where are the bards to thrill the harps of Montgomery, Rogers, Campbell, Wordsworth, Moore, Bowring, when their hands chill in death?" Echo answered, "Where?" How hard it is, dear C., to realize that these names, the familiar companions of our youth, are the synonymes of three score years and ten? The grey hairs of two or three of these favorite Sons of Song, have made me feel sad. When enwrapt by their immortal verse, I had never suspected *they* were growing old. And though I have recently stood by the tombs of Scott, and Byron, and Burns, I cannot even dream that they are dead. If these *are* dead, and those *must* die, then indeed is a man a shadow and life a dream.

Leaving the door of Montgomery (how swiftly the two hours glided away!) I knocked at that of his neighbor Ebenezer Elliott, the author of the 'Corn Law Rhymes.' The transition could scarcely have been greater. I had just parted with an educated, refined gentleman, of polished manners, and exquisitely neat personal appearance, and now found myself confronted with a stout, robust, rough man, whose blunt address, and slovenly attire made me almost shrink from the proffered grasp of a hand that had penned some of the best "Rhymes" in the English language. But the good natured "walk in, walk in," of the burly poet, who stood on the threshold in his stocking feet, holding a pair of coarse shoes in his hand, summoned up my democratic blood, and assured me I was welcome. The first glance at Mr. Elliott's head reminded me of the appearance of General Jackson's when we saw him at Washington some fifteen years ago.—The same bold, frank, unrelaxing expression which marks the front of the hero of the Hermitage, animates the countenance of the Anti-Corn-law Rhymer. I was instructed, amused, vexed, and inspired during our interview.—There is a struggling mixture of humanity, doggedness, and genius, in his composition, which makes him a rare man. His views are by turns deep and shallow; his conceptions large and little; his language bold and tame. I found a great heart in his bosom, beating strongly with generous impulses towards crushed manhood. He is an enthusiastic admirer of Gen. Jackson, and a sworn foe of Biddle and the Bank. In England he is classed as a Radical. In America he would glory in the name of Loco Foco. He improved the occasion of our pretty long discussion upon Tariffs, Banks, and Corn Laws, to thoroughly dry his shoes and stockings—thus proving that Dr. Franklin was not the only man who held that time is money. A hundred such Rhymers would make the pillars of British aristocracy tremble on their base—ay, to their fall.

You are mistaken in your estimate of *Joseph Silk Buckingham*. "Send a jackass on a journey and he'll not come back a horse," says the old proverb. Mr. Buckingham is a charlatan the world over. I inquired him out while I was in Sheffield which he *once* represented in Parliament. He is regarded as a conceited pretender by his old constituents. But why get in a passion because he has mixed some unwholesome truths about us in his bushel of rubbish? Do let us apply friction to our organ of self-esteem, and make it grow. Indiscriminate carping at his criticisms only proves that we have never been out of the United States; or if we have, that we did not leave our prejudices at home.

Yours, &c.,
MANHATTAN.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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" "	Three "	1 00
" "	Three months,	3 75
" "	"	6 00
" "	"	10 00

BUSINE CARDS.

Five lines or less,	One year,	$6 00
" "	Six months,	5 00

D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 3, 1841.

☞ We to-day close the able and interesting articles on Mr. Webster's position. We again commend them to the attention of our readers

Should we be mistaken in the estimate we have formed of the man (Gen. Scott) or his principles, we shall be as ready to oppose his nomination as ever we were to support it. As we once remarked before, we are wedded to no man.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

"Are we to suppose from the above, that the Gazette editors are about to back out from the support of the Hero of Chippewa, upon which they appeared to enter so fervently a few days ago? Or, are we to expect them advocating the re-election of Mr. Tyler? Or have they taken our advice, and no further backed out, than to believe it is quite early to agitate the matter?"—*Pittsburgh American.*

Not so fast, Mr. American,—we have not *backed out*. We have only said what every honorable man will *back* us in saying, that if we are *mistaken* in our predilections, we will *acknowledge* our mistake. Is not this right?—We have as yet seen no cause to change our opinion of the "Hero of Chippewa," and do not expect to. But we hold ourselves irretrievably pledged to no man. As to Mr. Tyler, we shall support his administration as far as it is in accordance with the principles on which he was elevated to office,—but no farther. We never expect to support him for the Presidency. As to the "advice"—we do not like to destroy friend Biddle's complacency—so we will let that stand. Does the American like our position now?

"John Quincy Adams is writing poetry about love and furnaces and fortune to young ladies *Does his mother know he is out?*"—*Pittsburgh American.*

Could not the American find some other object on which to spend its wit, than a venerable ex-President of the United States?

If there is one man, more than another, now living, that deserves the respect, love and *reverence* of the American people, that man is John Quincy Adams!—the scholar, the patriot, the orator, the wise legislator, the accomplished statesman, and the devoted friend of liberty and the rights of man.

Pennsylvania and New York Improvements.—The great advantages possessed by the New York Canal over our own state improvements, both in their superior management and the comparative lowness of the tolls, has long been a cause of reproach to our own state, and of regret to her citizens.—Those having charge of our canals have flattered themselves that on account of the shortness of our route, the avoiding of the danger of the Lakes, and the earlier and the later periods of the season in which they were navigable, would obviate the objections of high tolls and frequent detentions on account of breaks. But they were mistaken. While the business on the New York canals has almost doubled this season, our canal men and commission merchants are complaining for want of business.

A gentleman, who is a warm friend to our improvements, informed us a few days since, that he had lately conversed with an intelligent merchant of Beaver, who informed him that he had made the following experiment, in order to ascertain which route possessed the greatest advantages for shipping goods to the west. He purchased a lot of groceries in New York, and ordered a part to be sent by way of the New York canal, the lakes and the Ohio and Cross-Cut canals, and part by the Pennsylvania improvements. The result was as follows: The merchandize by way of the New York route, delivered in Bridgewater, (near Beaver,) cost $1,15 per 100 lbs., freight paid in currency, while on the Pennsylvania route it cost $1,50, in par money; and *three days longer on the way* than by the New York route.

The same gentleman also informed us that a barrel of Flour could be shipped from Massillon, on the Ohio Canal, to New York, for 93 cents per bbl., while on the Pennsylvania Canal the toll alone is $1,25!

How can it be expected that our canals should prosper with such drawbacks as these to their prosperity? The wonder is that there is so much business done on them as is still doing, and this fact shows that our improvements possess great natural advantages over the New York route, and that with low tolls and good management would do the best business.

A few days ago we published an account of an investigation into the comparative profits of Rail Roads conducted with high and low tolls, the results of which were decidedly in favor of *low rates of toll*. We have no doubt the same will hold good in reference to canals. Official reports of the business done on the New York canals this season exhibit an immense increase of profits from tolls over any former year, and it is expected will amount to the enormous sum of nearly *two millions of dollars*. These canals are conducted on the *low toll* system. We have as yet seen no exhibit of the amount of toll received from our state improvements, for this season, but, from the falling off of business, the amount will probably be less than last year, and will doubtless be less than *one half* the amount received on the New York improvements. Our canals are conducted on the *high toll* system.

We present these facts to call public attention to the matter, and especially to direct the attention of Mr. Butler, the new Canal Commissioner, to the subject. Every citizen of Pennsylvania is concerned in this matter. We have spent millions of dollars to construct these improvements, and have involved ourselves in an enormous debt which must be paid, and yet after all, through improper management, our works do not produce money enough to pay for keeping them in repair.—This is a humbling and lamentable state of affairs, and calls for a proper and efficient remedy to be applied. Mr. Butler is said, by his friends, to be intelligent and patriotic—devoted to the interests of Pittsburgh and the State, and we shall therefore soon expect to hear a good account of his management of our affairs.

New Invention.— The Louisville Advertiser contains a notice of a new invention by a Mr. Lanning of that city. It is an engine put in operation by heated air, dispensing entirely with water, bolier, steam, &c. The following is the Advertisers description of it:

"In its construction it is exceedingly simple. Two tubes or chimneys, capable of bearing fifteen pounds to the inch, are placed perpendicularly over a stove or furnace, from which a flue leads to each. The flues have valves at each end. A fire is lighted in the furnace, the blaze of which ascends into one of the chimneys (the other being closed by the valves.) This rarifies the air which rushes through a pipe into a common cylinder and moves the piston. The action of the engine shuts the first flue, in which a vacum is created, while the heat and propelling force are changed to the other, producing the reverse motion. The heated air is applied to the engine in the same manner as steam. With slight fire we saw the engine put in motion, and though but a rough model, and on a small scale, it afforded sufficient power to drive a common fanning mill, or wheat cleaner with considerable rapidity. It will require less fuel than is necessary in working a steam engine, no water nor boilers. We understand that the inventor has received liberal proposals already, from men of capital, who had confidence in its complete success."

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.

JOHN B. BUTLER, of Allegheny, to be Canal Commissioner, in place of *Hugh Keys*, deceased.—*Reporter.*

MR. WEBSTER'S POSITION.---No. IV.

To the Editor of the Tribune:

In what did the indignity consist, alleged to have been offered the Members of the Cabinet.

The allegation is, that the President authorized certain Members of his Cabinet, Mr. Webster and Mr. Ewing, to communicate to Mr. Berrien of the Senate, and Mr. Sergeant of the House, that he would approve of a bill of a given description, and that afterward he returned the bill with objections without communicating his intention to do so to the gentlemen so authorized, or to any other Members of his Cabinet.

Mr. Ewing says:—"Important as was the part which I had taken at your request in the organization of this bill, and deeply as I was committed for your action upon it, you never consulted me on the subject of the Veto Message. You did not even refer to it in conversation, and the first notice I had of its contents was derived from rumor. As to me, at least, you have done nothing to wipe away the personal indignity arising out of *this act*."

What act? *Mr. Ewing was not consulted on the subject of the Veto. This was the indignity.* Mr. Badger contends that it was, "in his opinion, a plain duty on his [the President's] part to have made known to the gentlemen concerned [his Cabinet] this change of sentiment —to have offered them an apology for the unpleasant situation in which they were placed by his agency—or at least to have softened, by a full explanation of his motives, his intended veto of a measure, in promoting the success of which they, at his request, had rendered their assistance.

Mr. Bell did not resign on account of "a difference of opinion between the President and him on the subject of a bank," nor, as he says, because the President thought proper to trifle with or mislead his Cabinet, in the affair of the Fiscal Bank bill. There were other, and some of them pre-existing, causes. As these causes are not stated, they cannot become the subject of public remark.

The *gravamen* of the complaint made by the retiring Members of the Cabinet is, not that the President changed his mind, but that he did not apprise these gentlemen of that change.

Now nothing is more apparent, from the whole of these Cabinet disclosures, than that the President was thoroughly purposed not to do any thing on the subject of a bank, inconsistent with the principles which he had previously maintained, as a public man. This his cabinet well knew, for he had freely and frankly communicated it to them. One would be led to suppose that the President considered his opinions on this subject previously avowed, as the result of the most mature reflection, to the maintenance of which he was strongly pledged, and from which he did not consider himself at liberty to depart; they were to him clothed with something like the sanctity of a religious creed. On the other hand, I think it may be fairly inferred that he was sincerely desirous, if consistentently with his previously expressed opinions he could do so, of co-operating with the Whig members of Congress in giving to the country some sort of institution which would aid the fiscal operations of the Government, and assist in regulating the currency and exchanges of the country. How to accomplish these objects seems to have been a subject of great anxiety and most perplexing embarrassment to the President. This is most manifest, particularly from the statement of Mr Bell.

In this statement the President is related to have said, in Cabinet Council, that he had a disposition to go as far as he could to comply with the wishes of his friends; but he adverted to the peculiar relation in which he stood to the Bank question—urged that his own consistency should be looked to—entreated that his Cabinet would stand by him as friends, and help him out of his difficulties. He preferred that the whole subject should be postponed until the next session, but if the passage of some bill was indispensable now, he thought he could approve of one, the outlines of which he dictated; yet still it was most evident that the approval of this bill rested upon the fact that it could be clearly distinguished in principle from the former Bank of the U. S. which he had opposed. He desired the members of his Cabinet to point out the distinction, in principle, between the old Bank and the one proposed, and thought this distinction so clearly established that he could, with perfect propriety, approve the latter. Yet it is manifest that the mind of the President was most painfully agitated on this subject, and the great source of his apprehension seemed to be, that he should subject himself to the charge of inconsisteney. Witness Mr. Bell's statement of his conversation with the President when he was reading the first Veto, and the farther conversation between these gentlemen on the evening of the next day.

In the Cabinet council, held on the 18th August, the President appealed to the members of the Cabinet as his friends, and requested them to stand by him on the subject of a Bank, and when the Bill then under consideration had been fully discussed, and all the material points disposed of, and when all the members of the Cabinet had expressed their decided approbation of it, the President said that, after all, he would not sanction a bank in the form just agreed upon, *if he supposed it would be made the ground work or basis of a Bank, with all the powers of the late bank of the United States.* He feared that the Whigs would bring forward amendments, at some subsequent session of Congress, giving the power of local discount, which he never could approve, and he appealed to his Cabinet to know if they would stand by him, and use there influence in preventing any such movements while his Administration lasted. The proper assurances were given.

Here then is the result of the Cabinet meeting in which the principles of the last bill were agreed to. As yet the results of the consultation are with the members of the Cabinet, committed to them *as friends of the President.*—But these results are to be communicated to the gentlemen who had called upon the President, Mr. Berrien and Mr. Sergeant. The President, says Mr. Bell, "requested Mr. Webster particularly to communicate with the gentlemen who had waited on him that morning, and to let them know the conclusion to which he had come. He also requested Mr. Ewing to aid in getting the subject properly before Congress. He requested *that they would take care not to commit him by what they said to members of Congress. They might express their confidence, and belief, that such a bill as had just been agreed upon would receive his sanction;* BUT IT SHOULD BE AS MATTER OF INFERENCE FROM HIS VETO MESSAGE AND HIS GENERAL VIEWS." Thus says Mr. Bell.

Mr. Ewing says in the letter communicating his resignation, "you desired us [Mr. Webster and himself] also in communicating with those gentlemen [Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant] not to commit you personally, lest this being recognized as your measure, it might be made a subject of comparison to your prejudice in the course of discussion."

Thus it is seen that the power to communicate the President's views, and commit him, was expressly limited, and it is presumed this limitation was not exceeded.

After this communication was made to Mr. Berrien and and Mr. Sergeant, these gentlemen prepared a bill, and Mr. Ewing says: "I am apprised of the fact, though it did not occur in my presence, that after the bill was drawn, and before it was reported, it was seen and examined by yourself; that your attention was especially called to the 16th fundamental article; that on full examination you concurred in the provisions," &c.

Thus then it appears that the President subsequently ratified what he had agreed to in Cabinet Council; he never disavowed statements made by the members of his Cabinet in his behalf, but he changed his mind, and he certainly gave an intimation to his Cabinet, by no means of an equivocal character, that he had changed his mind, or that he was not prepared at that time to give his assent to a Bank Bill. After the appearance of Mr. Botts's letter, the President "asked, and earnestly urged the members of his Cabinet to opstpone the bill," says Mr. Ewing. Now, can there be any doubt that, taking this earnest request of the President in connection with what occurred in his Cabinet—his hesitation, and embarrassment, and fear of acting counter to opinions previously expressed—every member of his Cabinet must have perfectly understood that he was not now prepared to act on the Bank question. Need he to have said, "Gentlemen, I am much embarrassed, and do not see my way clear to proceed in this business now—but give me more time?" Was not all this sufficiently apparent? Can any one hesitate in believing that if the members of the Cabinet were indeed his friends, desirous of extricating him from difficulties, they would have been at no loss to discover his state of mind, and would not have required at the hands of the President any humiliating confessions on the subject?

His request for a postponement was denied, because the President refused to make promises as to his future course on the subject of a Bank Bill. From a strong disposition to oblige friends he had already made promises which had exceedingly embarrassed him, and now, because he would not make a further promise, a request is denied him, which in view of all that had been done at the called session of Congress, does not seem very unreasonable. The denial, too, is put upon the ground, manifestly, of a want of confidence in the fidelity and honor of the President.

Under these circumstances the President, when the bill is presented to him, returns it with objections, and the members of the Cabinet, with one exception, retire, because of a personal indignity offered them by the President The personal indignity consisted in this —the President did not consult them as to the Veto Message, nor did he apologize for his change of mind.

Now that the President did change his mind I very deeply regret, and to me it appears that the publication of Mr. Bott's letter is not a sufficient reason for this change, but I am at a loss to see how, under all the circumstances, this change of mind can be regarded as a personal indignity to the members of the Cabinet, especially such an indignity as would authorize them to surrender their post.

Mr. Webster did not so regard it, and I believe the country, after a little time given for reflection, will not so regard it. It cannot be doubted that Mr. Webster was reluctant to separate himself from the members of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet, but when the other members had determined to leave, upon consultation with each other, and with their friends, he did not feel himself called upon to take the place assigned him in the retiring procession. He was, it may be presumed, willing to enter into this compact—that if any one member should be turned out, under circumstances at all derogatory to him, all should retire with the member so removed.

I believe few persons are disposed to cast censure upon Mr. Webster for remaining in the Cabinet, but many are not pleased with his letter, under date of 13th September, addressed to the editors of the National Intelligencer, in which it is said, he reflects injuriously upon the members of the Cabinet who withdrew.

Let this matter be examined with a little care. On the 11th September, Mr. Webster addresses a letter to a correspondent in New York. He adverts to the resignation of his colleagues, and remarks: "This occurrence can hardly cause you the same degree of regret which it has occasioned to me; as they are not only my friends, but persons with whom I have had, for some time, a daily official intercourse. I could not partake in this movement. It is supposed to be justified, I presume, by the differences which have arisen between the President and Congress, upon the means of establishing a proper Fiscal Agency, and restoring a sound state of the currency, and collateral matters growing out of those differences. I regret these differences as deeply as any man; but I have not been able to see in what manner the resignation of the Cabinet was likely either to remove or mitigate the evils produced by them."

After this letter was written, and on the 11th September, Mr. Ewing publishes the letter containing his resignation, in which he uses the name of Mr. Webster very freely, and makes it quite apparent that if he was bound to resign on account of a personal indignity offerred to him, Mr. Webster too ought to have retired for the same reason. This letter was published on Saturday, the 11th; on Monday, the 13th, Mr Webster addressed a note to the Editor of the National Intelligencer, assigning the reasons for his remaining, in which he states: "I have seen no sufficient reasons for the dissolution of the Cabinet by the voluntary act of its own members." He says, also: "if I had seen reasons to resign my office, I should not have done so without giving the President reasonable notice, and affording him time to select the hands to which he should confide the delicate and important affairs now pending in this Department."

These passages make the head and front of his offending. The remark first quoted Mr. Webster was certainly authorized to make in justification of himself: and as to the second, what were the facts? The gentlemen who retired sent in their resignations a day or two before the adjournment of Congress; the vacancies occasioned by these resignations must be filled before Congress adjourned, for appointments could not be made in recess. Was it quite right to compel the President to make the seelections to fill these vacancies in one or two days only? Mr. Webster did not think he was authorized thus to embarrass the President in respect to the Department of State, and that, under all the circumstances, he was farther authorized to say so publicly. His acts are entitled to be viewed with

CANDOR.

More Lynch Horrors.—We have heard the particulars of a most barbarous and diabolical Lynching outrage, lately committed on the big Black Island near Grand Gulf, by a band of outlaws. Many poor ignorant wood cutters were most inhumanly whipped, and a Mr. Kirkwood basely murdered by the Lynchers. They blindfolded him, pinioned him, took him to the river bank, and after getting him in a boat plunged a bowie knife through his heart, and then threw him into the river The body of Kirkwood has since been found, and we learn from the last Grand Gulf Advertiser, that an inquest has been held over it. From private sources we learn that the parties concerned in these disgraceful outrages are known in Grand Gulf, and that some of the leading lynchers have fled. We hope that the names will be exposed, and the facts disclosed will justify the Governor in issuing his proclamation offering a reward for the apprehension of the murderers. Any quantity of men can be raised here to execute the laws, and bring the culprits to justice. It is high time these lawless proceedings were stopped.—*Vicksb. Sent.*

More John Tylerism!—It seems that New Jersey is in danger of having her Whig ascendency—so hardly won, and so gallantly maintained at the polls---jeoparded by the conscientious scruples! of a professing Whig.

J. W. Scott, of New Brunswick, elected by the sound Whig county of Somerset to the Council, refuses to go into a vote for joint ballot, lest, in the event of a tie, which is almost certain, the Governor should exercise his undoubted right to give a casting vote.

The reason assigned is that Mr. Scott's conscience assures him that the Governor's term of service expired on the meeting of the Legislature, although the year for which he is elected does not expire until Saturday, (to-morrow) and unvarying usage, besides the letter of the law, are for this construction.

We yet hope that the New Jersey Whigs will not be disgraced by permitting their wholesouled Governor, Pennington, to be passed over,—rather than that we would have the State without a Governor and let the Vice President act.—*N. Y. Amer, Oct.* 29.

New Jersey Tylerised. The conscientious scruples of Mr. Warren Scott, of Somerset, elected as a Whig, have left the State of New Jersey without a Governor. The commission of Gov. Pennington expired last night, and now, even though Mr. Scott should vote to go into joint meeting for the choice of Governor, there can be no meeting unless one of the opposition Senators shall vote with the Whigs—as there is no Governor now to give a casting vote.

The Council met yesterday, and discussed the resolution from the House for a joint meeting, and, after debate, adjourned, on motion of the member from Monmouth, for which Mr. Scott voted, until Monday.

The greatest indignation prevailed in Somerset county, and indeed among the Whigs of the state generally, at this treachery, (called conscientious') of a Whig Councilman. He cannot now atone for the evil, for although he will vote, as he says, on Monday, to go into joint meeting, there is no one to decide the tie. But, although Mr. Scott's aberration has thus far served as an apology for the Loco-Foco Councilmen, when he shall finally vote for the joint meeting, the responsibility of defeating the plain injunction of the constitution will rest undivided upon those who oppose and defeat it.—*N. Y. American, Oct.* 30.

The State Credit.—Some attempts have recently been made, in a neighboring city to induce the belief, that the interest on the public debt of Pennsylvania, falling due in February next, will not be punctually paid. What motive could have influence the writer of the article in question we do not know, and will not conjecture; but the parties interested and the public may rest assured that there is not the slighest reason to apprehend such a result. We have good grounds for saying, that a large portion of the amount required for the purpose of paying the interest on the debt is already in the treasury, and that the whole will be there in due time. The revenue set apart for that purpose will be scrupulously applied to it.—*American Sentinel.*

By the return of Mr. Crawford and others, gentlemen from the agency of the Sioux and Foxes on the Iowa line, we learn that the attempt of Gov's. Chambers and Doty to treat with them for their lands within Iowa was unsuccessful. The Indians positively refused to even entertain the proposition for a sale, although they were deemed liberal. A good deal of feeling prevailed amongst the citizens in the vicinity, as this refusal excludes all present hopes of enlarging the Territory of Iowa, and leaves the frontier exposed to annoyance from the Indians, and the Indians in their turn are exposed to all the corruptions and impositions of a frontier settlement. A company of Dragoons was left at the agency to preserve order and protect the Indians for a time. Their annuities for two years past, amounting to $82,000, was paid them.

Sooner or later these Indians must leave their present abodes, and the sooner they do it the better for them, both morally and pecuniarily, and we therefore regret that they could not be induced to treat at this time.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Indians for Florida.---The Pensacola Gazette says the W. S. Harney arrived there on her way to Tampa, with several Indian chiefs and warriors. They are from the region of country in Arkansas assigned to the Seminoles. In conversation with some of our citizens, who understood their language, they stated that the land there was rich, but the country sickly, the winters cold, and the game very scarce.--- This is a picture very little calculated to please the fancy of a Florida Indian. Col. Worth's object in recalling these Indians, is, that they may persuade their hitherto unconquerable friends in Florida to emigrate.

Tennessee.—We find in the report of the Comptroller of Tennessee, submitted to the Legislature at its present session, the following statement of the number of acres of land in that state---their total value and average value, in a table comprising all the counties. We give it according to the three divisions:

	No. of acres	Ag. value	Av. val.
East Ten'see	6,709,515	$16,885,543	$2 52
M'dle Tenn.	8,486,908	39,017,619	4 84
West Tenn.	3,656,233	15,726,616	4 19
Total	19,170,094	71,629,778	$3 84

The number of slaves in the state is 76,639, valued at $43,073,760. The number of pleasure carriages is

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH—NOVEMBER 4, 1841.

The River.—Three feet water in the channel and rising. Weather damp, with a prospect of more rain. Several small steamers arrive and depart daily.

FLOUR is selling in this market from $5,62 to $5,75 from wagons, and rather dull. It will probably be lower than this. Wheat $1 to $1,05.

MASONRY GOING DOWN.—The editor of the Advocate thinks that if he ever said that the Antimasonic organization should be given up because Masonry was going down, he must have meant, "because it was *in this county* going down." Probably if our neighbor will ex amine his files it will refresh his memory; but admit he did mean in this county, we ask if it would be wise policy for Antimasons to give up their organization here after having destroyed the power of the bloody "hand-maid of religion," while it still exists in all its pristine vigor around us. How long would it be, should Antimasons give up their political organization in this county, before Deputy Grand Master BIRMINGHAM would issue his orders calling together the scattered devotees of the lodge, for reorganization and renewed action? How long would it be before the invitation would be sent abroad for the faithful to come to a Masonic Jubilee, for the restoration of the brotherhood to their ancient honor, and the goodly citizens of Pittsburgh be regaled with the spectacle of a long row of Grand Kings, Princes, Knights, Worshipfuls, &c., marching in pomp and glory, for the especial edification of Antimasons?

No doubt this would be exceedingly gratifying to the editor of the Advocate, whose sneering remarks about sending an "*Antimasonic missionary*" to Lancaster, Ohio, evinces the malignity of his hatred to Antimasonry. We do not want better evidence of the necessity of continued organized opposition to Masonry here, than that which the Advocate itself furnishes, in its convulsive efforts to destroy the Antimasonic organization. Previous to the late election, it uttered the most urgent appeals to the Whig party to unite and crush the organization, at all *hazards!* A Loco Foco was better in the eyes of Mr. PARKIN, than any one, either Whig or Antimason, elected through the influence of the Antimasonic organization.

Now, why this *excessive anxiety* to break down Antimasonry? Is it because Antimasons are not good Whigs?—No; Antimasons are better Whigs than Whigs themselves—they never *fly the track*. Is it because Antimasons are not determinedly and perseveringly opposed to Locofoco misrule and corruption? No; Antimasons have never soiled their garments by an alliance with Locofocoism. True, a few have been found willing to do this, but how soon have they been cast off, and left to repent at leisure for giving up a *part* of the principles of Antimasons. Why, then, does the editor of the Advocate think the destruction of the Antimasonic organization of more importance than *even the election of Whigs to office?* Can any one tell?

He says that Antimasons are organized nowhere but in this county—in this he is mistaken—but does it not show a wonderful love for Antimasonry, to labor with might and main for the destruction of the only Antimasonic organization in the United States? A rather queer way this, of showing one's affection.

What the Advocate says about our position in Illinois, is nothing to the purpose to the question in hand. We have sufficiently explained our course there to satisfy any honorable man. But we will repeat, for his especial edification, what we have said before; that there was no Masonry in the section of country we were in, as far as we could ascertain—that we opposed Masonry in conversation with the only mason we became acquainted with—that we were engaged in a specific object, the election of Gen. HARRISON—that we quit the paper, as soon as the election was over—that Gen HARRISON, the nominee of the Antimasonic Convention, was our first choice, not HENRY CLAY—and that the editor of the Advocate can have our files, and if he can find any thing contrary to our *professed* principles, he is welcome to publish it.

We think it a very small business for the Pittsburgh Advocate, and one or two other papers to continue to assail *Thaddeus Stevens* because he was an Antimason. Why not cherish his powerful name for the future, when all hands may be wanted? Why not sustain him in his glorious and brilliant war upon Locofocoism, Tylerism, &c., &c! If the Locofocos had Thaddeus Stevens would they thus treat him? No; with all their error of opinion, and more criminal disregard of right, they have too much magnanimity for this.—This small work seems to be allotted to the papers we have named. What party or section of party has been most true to Whig principles? Gen. Harrison was a favorite and the candidate of the Antimasons. He was faithful and true to Whig principles. John Tyler was not a favorite, and was not their candidate.—He proved recreant, and deserted them.—And in what head of department did the Whigs find their strongest and most faithful ally in carrying out Whig principles, and restoring Whigs to office? We answer in the Post Office Department, at the head of which stood the accomplished, amiable, and sound Whig and Antimason, Francis Granger. We think it will now be admitted that no head of depariment did his duty in removing Locofocos, but Mr. Granger. Go back to the election of 1840. See with what tremendous majorities the old antimasonic districts came to the rescue, and how some others, like Philadelphia, fell off. We have no disposition to revive old disagreements which ought not now to exist, but it is but just the truth should occasionally be told to remind one and all of what is due to old and faithful friends of the Whig cause. We cannot see why, in fixing upon a candidate for the presidency, the friends of Henry Clay and General Scott cannot speak in behalf of their own favorite without assailing the other or his friends. Such a course is most shameful, and would receive no countenance from either of these eminent men, who are intimate personal friends, and would be the last to encourage any ill feeling.—*Uniontown Democrat.*

SUGAR CROP.—The Mississippi Planters' Banner says:—Mr. Michael Gordy, of Bayou Sale, commenced making sugar as early as the 2d inst., and has a number of hogsheads prepared for market. We learn that the cane this season is unusually backward, but fearing a frost, the planters will commence rolling at the usual time. This will lessen the crop considerably. Many of them, we learn, are windrowing to tops for seed.

FLORIDA NEWS.—The Savanah Republican confirms the account published in this paper a few days back, that Tiger Tail and most of his band have come in at Tampa, where they are safe under Col. Worth's charge. A shipment of 250 Indians, including Coo-a-coo-chee and his entire band, Hospitaka and 85 of his band, and a considerable portion of Haleck's people, was made from Tampa about the 14th. A few more such shipments and this hitherto interminable war will be at an end indeed.

Capt. Howe, of the 2nd Dragoons, indicted for manslaughter, has been tried by the Supreme Court at St. Augustine and acquitted.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Slavers at St. Helena.—The ship Howard, at Boston from Calcutta, via. St. Helena, reports the arrival at the latter place of the brig Gabriel, a slaver, which had been captured when 15 days from Havana, by H. M. brig of war Acorn. She had a crew of 65 Spaniards, and exchanged several shots with the Acorn. She had a cargo of bale goods, lumber and rice. In one the bags of rice were found papers which gave information that 23 slave vessels were fitting out from Havana. The Gabriel's crew were put on board the Acorn which sailed for the Coast of Africa to land them on a desolate and uninhabited part of the coast.

Seven other slavers previously captured were breaking up at St. Helena.

No less than 6100 slaves, taken from captured slave ships, were at St. Helena when the Howard left.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The Boston Courier of Saturday says the Government Loan, meaning, we suppose, the two millions last advertised for, has been negotiated by the Merchants' Bank in that city. The rate of interest allowed is six per cent., payable quarter-yearly at the Bank, and the bonds reimbursable in three years from the first day of January next. Persons desirous of investing, can obtain certificates for any amount from $1000 and upwards.—*N. Y. Am.*

LUMBERING ON THE PENOBSCOT.—Some of the Maine people have succeeded in damming the waters of Aliguash in the "disputed territory," so as to turn them into the Penobscot. This will enable them to saw their timber in that direction, and the neighborhood is said to abound in timber of the very best description. *Penn. Inq.*

The Bunker Hill Aurora says that the Irish have two millions of dollars on deposite in the Boston Savings Bank.—*Penna. Inquirer.*

United States Bank Verdict.—In the case of the United States against the Bank of the United States, in a suit to recover the sum of $251,-243, 34-100, retained by the Bank out of the declared dividends upon Stock owned by the United States, as an offset for commissions, losses, &c., in the negociation of a draft of the government upon France some years ago, the Jury yesterday gave a verdict in favor of the United States for the amount claimed and costs.—*Phil. Gaz.*

SPECIE.—According to a table published in the New York Express, the export of specie from that port, from the 1st to the 27th of October, amounted to $1,269,181, of which $1,-135,052 was silver, and $134,129 gold.

COTTON.—Exports from the United States

since 1st October,	37,759
Same time last year,	41,211
Same time year before,	35,095

—*Penna. Inquirer.*

THE RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER.—In a charity sermon preached in New Orleans, by the Rev. Mr. Clapp, he said:—"That he had resided twenty years, wanting only a few months, in New Orleans, and during that time had witnessed eleven epidemic yellow fever yeqrs, and two cholera—each epidemic carrying to a sudden grave never less than three thousand human beings, and often five thousand. Within the space of twenty years one hundred thousand human beings had found a grave in New Orleans, and of that immense host, twenty-five thousand were young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty years, each one the representative of some distant family, with whose fate that family was connected, rising when he rose and with his fall sinking hopelessly and forever"—*Baltimore American.*

From the Disputed Territory.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Army, dated,

FORT FAIRFIELD, (Me.) Oct. 8.

"We arrived here on the 9th of September, at this isolated and disputed territory. It is a perfect wilderness, but the situation and prospect are delightful; and were it not for the climate and latitude, it would be a desirable residence. Our winter commenced on the 30th of September with a severe snow storm. We were in tents, but soon changed our quarters to the block house with the men, and have been constantly engaged, since our arrival in the woods, cutting logs for our cabins. We shall have a hard time until December."—*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS still retains his mental and physicial vigor unimpaired. At one period we find him startling the country by his eloquence, or by some eccentric exhibition of his splendid talents. Again, he appears in a remote public journal, as the author of some touching production in prose or poetry. Before admiration ceases, he re-appears in another portion of the Union as a lecturer before some village lyceum. He is an extraordinary man. Simple and unpretending in private life, but a Hercules in his public capacity. His whole career is full of great incident, and interesting historical remembrances. Recurring to these details, we find he has occupied more public stations than any other citizen in this country. He has been sent officially to the Courts of England, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, and also one of the three Envoys Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for negotiating the treaty of Ghent. In addition to these diplomatic missions, Mr. Adams has also been a member of Congress, Secretary of State, and President of the United States; besides being Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory in Harvard University. His life, of which he has always kept a copious diary, will furnish the world one of the most useful and instructive lessons on record, when he dies.—*North American.*

One of the Washingtonians tells the following good story: He served his time at the grocery business, with a deacon, who was in the habit of making his own Port Wine, from whom he often had orders to "go up stairs, and *grind some logwood*, as the Port Wine was 'most out." One Sunday the deacon was hard at work over a large cask with a pole in his hand, stirring up the home-made Port Wine, when a member of the same church entered unobserved. After looking with astonishment for some minutes, he exclaimed, "Hallo! deacon what are you doing?" The deacon jumped round in great confusion, and after a little hesitation, replied—"Why, I was afraid I might get off in a boat some of these times, and I was *learning how to scull!*"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NINE STATES A DAY.—Some gentlemen on board the steamer Diamond the other day, were conversing about the wonderful powers of steam, the great facilities it had given to travelling, &c. One gentleman remarked that a man might leave New York in the morning, and arrive the same night in Baltimore, thus being in five states in one day. "Only five, is it ye say?" said an Irishman present, "and its meeself who was in nine states on Monday last." The company were incredulous and called on Paddy to explain how such a thing could be possible, which he did as follows: "Well, ye see gentlemen, I was married in New York last Monday morning at 6 o'clock, and went with my dear Bridget to Baltimore the same day, and sure before I got there, I was after getten drunk as a baste, so ye persave I was in the State of New York, the state of Sobriety, the state of Single Blessedness, the state of New Jersey, the state of Connubial Felicity, (that's what ye call matrimony) the state of Pennsylvania, the state of Delaware, the state of Maryland, the state of Intoxication, all in one day, and the whole of which was owing to the wonderful powers of stame."—*N. Y. Evening Mail.*

FIRE.—We regret to learn that the large *Steam Mill* owned by Mr. M'Elroy, and situated in Hopewell township, in this county, was entirely consumed, with all its contents, on Friday night of last week. We have not heard how the fire originated. Upwards of five thousand bushels of grain were in the building, and destroyed with it.—This will, without doubt, prove a serious loss to the community in which the mill was located, as well as to the enterprising owner.—*Washington Examiner.*

WHOLESALE DEATH.—We copy the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal of the 25th ult.—"Two or three weeks ago, three hundred foreign emigrants arrived at the Balize below New Orleans. The city authorities, hearing of their arrival, and anxious that they should not fall victims to the yellow fever, sent a deputation, warning them not to enter the city, and offering to furnish them with the means of subsistence until the pestilence should subside. The emigrants thought it was all a Yankee trick. "We are told," said they to the deputation, "that we can make three dollars a day in New Orleans; if the authorities will pay us that, we will stay where we are—if not, we will go to the city." The poor fellows hastened to the city, and, at the last dates, it is said that not one of them was living."

The Presbyterian Church in West Oswego was destroyed by fire on Sunday evening last—the work of some villanous incendiary. The Church had not been opened that day, the flames were bursting from it, and one door unbolted. The night was so stormy that it could not be saved. The citizens offer $750 for the detection of the incendiary.—*N. Y. Amer.*

Mr. Webster and Mr. Spencer are the only married men in the Cabinet. Messrs. Forward, Wickliffe and Upshur, are widowers; Mr. Legare is a bachelor.

At the late election at Shaftsbury, an Irishman made his appearance, and happening to say something in the crowd to the candidates, one of the tory party exclaimed from the hustings, "Oh Paddy, now go to the Devil!" "I am much obliged to yer honor," was Paddy's reply, "sure, ye are the first gentleman that has invited me to yer father's house, since my arrival in England."

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of Thomson, Tomlinson & Co., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by the mutual consent of the parties, and the business of the company will be settled by James Thomson and Joseph Tomlinson, who are duly authorized to settle all the business of the late firm.

JAMES THOMSON,
JOSEPH TOMLINSON,
Nov. 3, 1841. JAMES NELSON.

The Steam Engine and Foundry Business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of Thomson & Tomlinson, at their old establishment, corner of Front and Short streets, in the City of Pittsburgh, where all orders for Steam Engines, Castings, or any other article in their line, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

JAMES THOMSON,
JOSEPH TOMLINSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1841.—d1w&wlt*.

NOTICE.—All persons interested in the estate and effects of Richard D. Wardle, will take notice, that by virtue of a domestic attachment issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, No. 400, of November term, 1841. The undersigned trustees appointed by said Court, request those indebted to said Richard D. Wardle, by note, bond book account or otherwise, to call on the undersigned trustees at No. 63, Market street, between Third and Fourth streets, city of Pittsburgh, and settle off, and pay said accounts or suits will be immediately commenced against all delinquents without respect to persons—and all having demands will present their accounts properly authenticated.

N. B. The large lot of Clothing is still open, and for sale at No. 63, Market street. *Call and see.*

PETER BATES,
ROBERT QUIGLEY,
J. K. HENDERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 5, 1841.—6wt*.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, Nos. 39 and 40, October Term, 1837.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, } Commissions
vs. } of Lunacy.
Joseph and Susannah Fleming. }

And now, to wit, Oct. 27, 1841, on motion of T. J. Bigham, Andrew Burke, Esqr., appointed Auditor to audit the accounts and distribute the assets in the hands of Garret Wall and F. C. Flanegan, Esqrs., committees of the persons and estates of Joseph and Susannah Fleming, From the Record.

A. SUTTON, Proth'y.

The Auditor will hear all persons interested in the distribution of the assets of said estates, at his Office in Fourth street, on Tuesday the 7th of December, at 2 o'clock, P. M., of said day.

Nov. 5, 1841.—w3t. ANDREW BURKE.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
November 2, 1841. }

THE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a dividend of three per cent on the capital stock for the last six months, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 12th inst.

JOHN SNYDER, Cashier.
Nov. 3.—d2w&w3t. Mercury copy.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

WILL be disposed of at auction, on the 30th of November next, at the Allegheny Arsenal, near Pittsburgh, Pa., the following articles of condemned property, belonging to the United States and sold by order of the President, to wit:

18 Rifle Barrels;
133 Musket Locks;
3195 lbs. of wrought Scrap Iron;
3972 " of cast Scrap Iron;
2195 " of Scrap Steel and old Files;
200 " of Scrap Leather, russet;
300 " of " " black;
500 " of " " buff;
3 one horse Carts;
1 one horse Wagon;
1 pair Smith's Bellows;
1 Bayonet Turning Machine.

Terms of sale, cash, in specie or specie funds.—Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

To be sold by P. M'KENNA, Auct'r.
E. HARDING,
Oct 23.—d&wts. Capt. Commanding.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE,

PREPARED BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

And sold, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Warehouse of B. A. FAHNESTOCK & Co.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS preparation has now stood the test of several years' trial, and is confidently recommended as a safe and effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system. The unexampled success that has attended its administration in every case where the patient was really afflicted with worms, certainly renders it worthy the attention of Physicians.

The proprietor has made it a point to ascertain the result of its use in such cases as came within his knowledge and observation—and he invariably found it to produce the most salutary effects—not unfrequently after nearly all the ordinary preparations recommended for worms had been previously resorted to without any permanent advantage. This fact is attested by the certificates and statements of hundreds of respectable persons in different parts of the country—and should induce families always to keep a vial of the preparation in their possession. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

CAUTION!

In consequence of the many attempts to circulate counterfeit medicines, in the name and after the manner of my Vermifuge, I have thought it but just to the public, as well as to sustain the high reputation which the genuine article has acquired, to take such steps as would effectually prevent the success of such reckless imposition; for that purpose I have at much expense obtained a steel plate engraving, representing a mother in the act of administering the medicine to her ailing child, while a boy restored to full health stands at her elbow. This vignette, impressed on white paper, is so skilfully executed as to secure it from attempts at counterfeiting, and will, after the first of October, 1840, be substituted for the yellow wrapper in which the vermifuge has heretofore appeared; and as a still further security, a copy right has been obtained and entered according to act of Congress.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK,
Nov. 5. Corner of Wood and 6th streets.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, }
Oct. 14, 1841. }

AN Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on Monday, the 15th day of November next.

JOHN SNYDER,
Oct. 14.—d&wtl5thNov. Cashier.

LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.

TON & MIDDLETON,
Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, As proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the Universal Root, of all disease, viz: Impurity or Imperfect circulation of the Blood.

In a period of little more than three years in the United States, they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment, over One Hundred Thousand persons, who were given over as incurable, by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases where every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

For testimonials and cases of cure, apply at Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Office, No. 98 Wood street, between Diamond alley and 5th st., the only place in Pittsburgh, where the genuine Brandreth Pills CAN be obtained.

CAUTION.—DR. BRANDRETH NEVER APPOINTS DRUGGISTS and PEDLARS as his Agents therefore, if you wish to obtain the genuine vegetable universal Pills, never purchase at DRUG STORES or of PEDLARS—all the duly and only appointed agents who sell the TRUE Brandreth's Pills, have an ENGRAVED certificate of agency, dated the twelve months next preceeding, and have entered into bonds of $500 to sell only such pills as they receive from Dr. B., or his traveling agents, who invariably has a power of attorney, proved before the clerk of the county of New-York.

Observe!—When you purchase pills, ask to see the certificate of agency: all who sell the *GENUINE PILLS HAVE ONE*, signed Dr. B. Brandreth, in his own hand writing.

REMEMBER, the certificate is not letter press lithographed, or written—it is engraved. PRICE, 25 cents per box, with directions.

The following are the ONLY AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills, in Allegheny County, Pa. ☞ Principal office, No 98 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny—Mr. John Glass.
East Liberty—Mr. Daniel Negly.
Wilkinsburgh—Edward Thompson.
Noblestown—John Johnson.
Stewarts Town—Chessman & Spaulding.
Clinton—Alexander Asdale.
Pleasant Hill—Presly Irwin.
Plum Township—David R. Coon.
M'Keesport—H. Rowland.
Fairview—George Power.
Birmingham—Peter Hoxworth
Elizabeth Town—C. F. Diehl..
Tarentum—Robert Smith Porter.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1841.—d&wly.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

RICHMOND, Wayne Co., Indiana, }
April 20, 1841. }

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worth less nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.
CURTISS & Co.,

ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Distict Court, of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, the 20th day of November, A. D., 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of David Drennen, of, in and to, or out of, all that certain piece of land situate in Fayette township, Allegheny county, containing about 169 acres, 3 roods and 30 perches strict measure, on the southeastwardly side of the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, bounded by the said road, by land of James Cowan, and by Chartier's Creek. Also, all that certain other piece of land containing 35 acres and 25 perches strict measure, situate in the township aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a white oak, thence by land of Thomas Mathews, south 15¼ degrees, East 56 perches to a red oak, south one fourth, east 48 and 5-10 perches to a post, thence north 81, east 58 perches to a post, thence north 9, west 104 and 3-10th perches to a beech, and thence, by land of Alexander Ewing, south 84¼, west 57 perches to the place of beginning. [The said pieces of property being the same which William Ebbs, guardian of Margaret Cowan, by a deed bearing date the 8th day of June, A. D., 1839, conveyed to David Drennen.] Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Drennen at the suit of Wm. Ebbs, guardian of Margaret Cowan.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Alexander M'Clurg, of, in and to, all that certain piece of ground, situate in the city of Pittsburgh, at the corner of Liberty street and Strawberry alley, being part of lot No. 475, in Woods' plan, on which are erected four four story brick warehouses, and described as follows, to wit: beginning on the west line of lot No. 474, at the distance of seventy-eight feet ten inches southward from Liberty street, thence running north seventy-eight degrees, west forty-nine feet four and a half inches, thence a straight line to Liberty street, twenty-nine feet seven inches, thence by Liberty street, westwardly ninety-eight feet four and a half inches to Strawberry alley, thence by Strawberry alley, eastwardly, about one hundred and forty feet to the said lot No. 474, and thence by lot No. 474 nothwardly to the place of beginning, subject to an annual ground rent of one hundred and twenty-three dollars, and to a mortgage for three thousand dollars, [being the same property which John Robbins and Samuel J. Robbins, by a deed dated 30th March, A. D., 1829, recorded in book O. 2., page 364, conveyed to the said Alexander M'Clurg.]

ALSO,

All that certain other piece of ground, situate in the said city, being part of lot No. 413, in Woods' plan, extending in front, on Fifth street sixty feet, and in depth northwardly one hundred and twenty feet, subject to an annual ground rent of one hundred and twenty dollars.

And all that certain other part of the said lot No 413, extending in front on Virgin alley, thirteen feet, and in depth, southwardly one hundred and twenty feet, bounded eastwardly and westwardly by property now or late of A. Wills and of Mrs. Crail, subject to an annual ground rent of nineteen dollars and fifty cents, on which part of lot No. 413 are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and five frame buildings, both of said parts being subject to a mortgage for five thousand dollars, [the said property being the same which L. Stewart, Sheriff, by a deed acknowledged the 26th January, A. D., 1824, recorded in book F. 2, page 292, conveyed to the said Alexander M'Clurg.]

ALSO,

A certain piece of ground situate on Wood street, in the said city, being parts of lots Nos. 317 and 318, in Woods' plan, beginning on the westwardly side of Wood street, at the distance of thirty feet southwardly from Fourth street, thence extending in front on Wood st., southwardly fifty-five feet nine inches or thereabouts, thence westwardly ninety feet, thence northwardly eighty-five feet nine inches, or thereabouts, to Fourth street, thence along Fourth street, eastwardly, thirty feet to the line dividing lots Nos. 317 and 318, thence along the said line, southwardly, thirty feet, and thence eastwardly parallel with Fourth street, sixty feet to the place of beginning, [the said property consisting of four pieces which were respectively conveyed to the said Alexander M'Clurg, by George W. McClelland and wife, by a deed dated the 20th June, A. D., 1829, recorded in book D. 3, page 296, subject to a ground rent of forty dollars; by M. B. Lowrie, et al, by a deed dated the 5th January, 1827, recorded in book D. 3, page 295, subject to a ground rent of $31 50; by F. Lorenz and wife, by a deed dated 4th July, 1838, recorded in book 3d K, page 132, subject to a ground rent of forty dollars; and by John Connell and wife, by a deed dated the 26th February, A. D., 1831, recorded in book Q 2, page 316.]

NOTE.—On the Wood street front of the said piece of property are erected three three story stores, two of which being those nearest to Fourth street, are each twenty feet front, and the third about fifteen feet nine inches in front. On Fourth street is erected a brick building occupied for offices. The yard is now occupied, in common, by the tenants of all the said four buildings. These four buildings will be sold separately, and their respective dimensions will be accurately stated at the time of sale. The whole of the said piece of ground, except the twenty feet in Wood street, by 60 feet in depth, commencing 50 feet from Fourth street, being the piece of ground conveyed by F. Lorenz and wife above mentioned, is subject to a mortgage for fifteen thousand dollars.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Alexander M'Clurg, at the suit of William T. M'Clurg, for use, and to be sold by

B. WEAVER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, }
October 27, 1841. } Oct 28.—w3t.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni Exponas and Levari Facias, issued out of the District Court of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the New Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 22d day of November, A. D. 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of Douglass A. Barr, of, in and to the following described property, to wit: Two certain lots of ground situate in the City of Allegheny, county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, extending each 22 front on a street 30 feet wide, and in depth 110 feet to an alley 20 feet wide, adjoining lands of Richard Bowen on the north; said two lots being numbered 11 and 12, in said Barr's subdivision of lots Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, in Fitzsimmons' plan of lots. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Douglass A. Barr at the suit of David Bailey, for use.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of William Mullen, of, in and to all that lot of ground situate on southern side of liberty street viz: Beginning at the corner of ground sold to John Gabby, being 63 feet 2 inches from Cherry Alley; thence by a line at right angles with Liberty street by said Gabby's lot 60 feet 5½ inches to Cherry alley, thence along Cherry 24 feet 10 and 7-8 inches, thence by a line at right angles with Liberty street 77 feet 7 and 3-4 inches to Liberty street, thence by Liberty street 18 feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a —— story brick house. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William Mullen, at the suit of James S. Craft.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Hall, of, in and to, all those three Lots of ground marked and numbered in Thomas Barlow's plan of Manchester, recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny County, in Book S. 2d, page 126, &c., as lots No. 76, 77 and 78, each containing in front on Perry street 55 feet, and in depth 120 feet to Ceder Alley, occupied as pasture lots. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Hall, at the suit of Hoge and Hartmans.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Lewis G Robinson, of, in and to, or out of, all that certain lot of ground situate in the City of Pittsburgh, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the west side of Smithfield street, 80 feet from the corner of Strawberry Alley, thence along Smithfield street towards Seventh street 40 feet, thence by a line parallel with Seventh street back 60 feet, thence by a line parallel with Smithfied street towards Strawberry Alley 40 feet, and thence to the place of beginning: Being part of lot No. 471, in the City of Pittsburgh, which belonged to Richard Robinson, Esq, deceased, who died intestate, which said above described part of said lot No. 471, the said Lewis G. Robinson upon partition of said estate had allotted unto him as one of the heirs at law of said Richard Robinson, deceased, all which fully appears by reference to No. 37, October Sessions, A. D., 1835, of the Orphans Court in and for Allegheny County. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Lewis G. Robinson, at the suit of Samuel James, for use.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Leonard, of, in and to, all those two certain pieces or parcels of ground situated in the township of Peebles, County of Allegheny, one bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the Frankstown Road, and running thence north 37½ degrees, west 23 perches, thence north 68 degrees, west 12 perches to a post, thence South by lands of Anna Kauffman, 8 degrees, west 30 perches to a post, thence south 71½ degrees, east 30 perches and 20 links to a post, thence north 16 degrees, east 30 perches to a post, the place of beginning, containing 6 acres and one and one fourth perches more or less; the other beginning at a post on the Frankstown Road and running along the same south 67¼ degrees, east 35.5 to a post, thence south 72½ degrees, east 27½ to a post, thence by lands of Jane Findlay, north 19½ degrees, east 32, to a hickory stump, thence north 29½, west 168, to a white oak, thence by lands of Samuel Bryson, south 77¾ degrees, west 22.5 to a post, thence North 46¾ degrees 5.4 per. to a post, thence south 67½, 44 7-10 to a post to the place of beginning, containing 12 acres, 30 and 7-10 perches more or less; on the first is erected a two story frame dwelling with a kitchen, stables and out buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Leonard, at the suit of Rees Jones.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of William A. Irvine, Robert A. Campbell, and Henry Ream, trading under the firm of William A. Irvine & Co., of, in and to the following described lots of ground situate in the city of Allegheny, marked and numbered in Wm. Robinson, Jr's., plan of the subdivision of out lots Nos. 32, 33, 34, 35, and 36, in said city, recorded in the Recorder's office of Allegheny county in Book O. 2d., page 618, &c., as lots 143, 144, and 145, fronting on Bank Lane and Rebecca street 21 feet, (that is, 27 feet each lot,) and in depth from Bank Lane to Rebecca street 120 feet, upon which is erected buildings, machinery, &c., used for the purpose of a Brewery. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said William A. Irvine, Robert A. Campbell and Henry Ream, &c., at the suit of J. W. Burbridge & Co., and others.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of John McNeil, of, in and to three certain contiguous lots of ground situate in Charlston or Bakerstown in the county of Allegheny, and marked on the plan of said town Nos. 31, 32, and 33, and all fronting the Butler and Pittsburgh Turnpike road, with the exception of 12 feet on said Turnpike, and the same width back, which is excluded from the grant, being the same lots of ground which James Jones of said county, by his deed, granted and conveyed unto the said John McNeil, and being part of a tract of land No. 196, in Cunningham's district, which was granted by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, to J. Dane, and by him to Thomas Parcel, and by a legacy to James Moore, who by deed granted the same (inter alia) to Thomas Baker, who by deed, dated November 21, 1826, recorded in Allegheny county in Book M. 2d., page 187, granted the above lots Nos. 31, 32, and 33, unto said James Jones, as by reference to the said deeds and records thereof will fully appear. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said John McNeil, at the suit of Samuel Miller.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of David Lynch, of, in and to, all and singular, the following described lots or pieces of ground marked in the plan of Lots laid out by Thomas Scott, recorded in Allegheny County, in Book No. 22, page 395 (being the subdivision of out Lot No 3, in the manor of Pittsburgh,) as Lots Nos. 65 and 66, bounded as follows, viz; Beginning at the south west corner of Clark and Townsend streets, thence southeastwardly along Townsend street 48 feet, each lot being 24 feet in front on said street, thence on a line parallel with Clark street southwestwardly along the line of lot No 67, 100 feet to Carpenter's Alley, thence along the said alley northwardly 40 feet to Clark street, thence northwardly along Clark street 100 feet to the place of beginning; being the same two lots conveyed by the said William Dennis, to the said David Lynch. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said David Lynch, at the suit of William Dennis.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Simon P. Braddock, of, in and to, all that two story frame building, with stone basement, containing in front 25 feet, and in depth 16 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilege appurtenant thereto, situate in the village of Manchester, in Reserve Township, Allegheny County, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the easterly side of Beaver street on Ferry Lane at the corner of Alexander Otterson's Lot, thence extending in front on said Beaver street northwardly 25 feet, thence eastwardly at right angles with Beaver street 125 feet to an alley 25 feet wide, thence along said alley parallel with Beaver street southwardly 25 feet to the corner of said Otterson's Lot, and thence by the line of said lot westwardly 125 feet to the place of beginning, being the same Lot or piece of ground which Thomas Riddle and others by their deed dated Oct. 11, 1839, and recorded in the Registry of deeds for said county of Allegheny, in book K. 3d., page 453, &c., granted and conveyed to the said Simon P. Braddock. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Simon P. Braddock, at the suit of Boyd Gilson.

ALSO.

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Samuel Leonard and Alexander McN. Semple, trading under the firm of Leonard & Semple, of, in and to lots marked Nos 7, and 12, in the plan of lots in St. Clair Township, laid out by Neville B Craig, Committee of Sidney Gregg, in pursuance of an order of Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, made 30th November, 1835. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Leonard & Alexander McN. Semple, at the suit of N. B. Craig, Committee, &c., for use.

ALSO.

All the right, title, interest, and claim of James A. Westerman, of, in and to all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the City of Pittsburgh, being part of two several lots, marked and numbered in O'Hara's extension of lots on Scotch Hill, 185 and 186, beginning at the corner of Fourth Street, thence running along Ross street southwardly 18 feet, thence on a line parallel with Third street eastwardly 48 feet, thence in a line parallel with Ross street northwardly 18 feet, thence along Fourth street westwardly 48 feet to the place of beginning. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James A Westerman, at the suit of William Nock.

ALSO,

All the right, title, interest, and claim of Stephen R. Morrison, of, in and to the following described lots of ground, to wit: One situated between the Pennsylvania canal and a branch of the Allegheny river, beginning at the distance of 60 feet above the old dam built by Benjamin Herr, on said branch, and running at right angles from said branch to the canal aforesaid, thence down said canal 430 feet, thence in a line at right angles to the branch aforesaid, containing one Acre of land more or less, bounding on the west a long strip of land purchased by said Stephen R. Morrison from said Benjamin Herr. The other lot of piece of ground being a portion of said Benjamin Herr's Island, beginning at the distance of 60 feet above the aforesaid dam, and running a line at right angles from said branch up the bank of the Island to the distance of 40 feet from the water at medium height, thence down said Island 230 feet; containing 40 feet wide and parallel with said branch, and all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Stephen R. Morrison, of, in and to, the Mill or Mills and water and other privileges annexed to the said lots of ground, the said property being subject to a yearly rent of $400,00. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Stephen R. Morrison, at the suit of Henry McCullough.

ALSO,

All the right, title

PITTSBURGH...NOVEMBER 1, 1841.

The editor of the Advocate is rather quick in finding fault with us for articles copied from our exchange papers. He would hardly himself wish to be held responsible for every sentiment which finds its way into his columns. What we give as editorial, or express our approbation of by an editorial remark, we hold ourselves responsible for, but not for every sentiment that we publish from the pens of others. We wish to give our readers an opportunity of judging for themselves of the opinions of our co-laborers, reserving to ourselves the same privilege. With the general sentiments of an article we may coincide, although not with every particular, and an editor would be sorely trammelled in his duties were he to be held responsible for every sentiment that appears in his paper.

The article on which the Advocate animadverts appeared in our paper of Thursday last, taken from the Xenia Free Press, a respectable paper published in Ohio, and we gave it for the purpose of showing our readers in what light the Scott movement was held in that state, and especially for the recommendation it contains to ascertain the principles of General Scott, which we heartily approve; but for the manner in which it speaks of Mr. Clay we hold ourselves in no way responsible.

And we will now say, once for all, that we do not wish, in the slightest degree, to detract from the merits of Mr. Clay. We wish always to speak of him with the respect his great abilities and the important services he has rendered his country deserve, but we differ in opinion with those who think that he is an *available* candidate for the next Presidency.—When we say *available*, we mean one who has a *prospect of success*.

We will remark, furthermore, that when we express an opinion in favor of Gen. Scott, we do it believing him to be an honest and consistent supporter of the principles professed by those who supported the election of Gen. Harrison. Should we be mistaken in the estimate we have formed of the man or his principles, we shall be as ready to oppose his nomination as we ever were to support it. As we once remarked before, we are wedded to no man.—We are opposed to all secret societies, and are in favor of those national principles generally denominated Whig, and we shall support that man for the Presidency who is of the same principles, has honesty enough to carry them out, and has in our opinion the best chance of success.

We wish no controversy with the Advocate with respect to the principles of Mr. Clay, at this early stage in the contest; if we did, we would begin by asking him, if every object aimed at by that gentleman has not already been gained, with the exception of a National Bank?—and whether the friends of a protective tariff in Pennsylvania can depend upon the assistance of Mr. Clay?

Tennessee Senator.—There is a strong probability that this state will remain unrepresented in the Senate of the U. States, for two years to come. Although there is a Whig majority on joint ballot, and although the *people* have declared in favor of Whig measures in the late election, yet the Loco Focos, having a majority of *one* in the Senate, refuse to go into an election. The House, some days since, appointed Saturday the 23d inst., to go into the election. On the 19th inst., the *thirteen* Loco Foco Senators addressed a letter to Honorable Ephraim H. Foster, a Whig candidate for United States Senate, propounding to him seven interrogatories, the object of which were to ascertain his opinions respecting the important acts passed at the late session of Congress, to wit: the Bankrupt Bill, the Distribution Bill, the Revenue Bill, the Loan Bill, the Bill for the relief of Mrs. Harrison, the Bank Bill &c., all of which measures they are opposed to, and express their determination to permit no election to take place unless full and *satisfactory* answers are obtained from every candidate for the high office of Senator.

On the 21st., Mr. Foster replied in a most scorching letter, in which he declines any explanation of his opinions, which his well known political course has failed to impress upon the intellects of these Senators—declaring that nothing but the most *incorrigible dulness* could have rendered such interrogatories necessary. He also reads them a severe and just rebuke for the threat to defeat the election of two U. States Senators for two years, the legislature only meeting biennally.

What a pretty specimen of *Loco Foco Democracy* we have in the conduct of these Loco Foco Senators. Although professing to obey the voice of the people, yet they now make use of an accidental majority of *one* in the Senate to refuse to go into an election at all, for fear that a Whig Senator will be chosen, in accordance with the expressed will of the people, both at the Presidential, and at the late gubernatorial election. They are also acting in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and their own State. The law points out the mode of election, and enjoins the duty to be performed, and a refusal to perform, or attempt to perform, this duty, is a manifest violation of their oath of office.

On the 20th inst., the Senate, by a vote of 13 to 12, refused to go into an election, thus these thirteen Senators say to the people of Tennessee, "you shall have no representative in the U. States Senate for two years to come, because we cannot get our favorites elected,--men who will act in direct violation of your expressed will."

New Bank of Circleville.—This institution, chartered in 1816, closed its doors on the 11th inst. The amount of its paper in circulation is understood to be very small. We understand its officers express their belief that the assets are sufficient to meet the circulation, and that negotiations are pending, which, if carried out, will enable the bank to close its affairs without loss to those holding its paper.—*Circleville Herald.*

Wm. McCulloch, the cashier, now, sick, requests a suspension of public opinion on this suspension, until he can make out a statement of its condition—and adds "Every exertion is making to enable the bank to wind up its affairs if possible, without loss to the public."

As there were two banks of this name in Circleville, it may be necessary for the information of some, to state that the notes of the (old) and good Bank of Circleville, are signed only by Jos. Olds, President, and H. Lawrence, Cashier. The notes of the new and suspended one, are variously signed by S. G. Rennick, E. Brown and J. Darst, as President or Vice President; and by H. H. Warren, J. A. Scoville, and W. McCulloch, Cashiers. Remember this. This is the last of the Banks brought into existance during the Shannon loco foco administration. The Galliopolis, West Union, Steubenville and German Bank of Wooster having gone before.—*Canton Ohio Repository.*

Destructive fire in Macon, Geo.—A destructive fire occurred in Macon, Geo., on the morning of the 22d inst. A slip from the Telegraph of that date says: "About 3 o'clock this morning, our citizens were alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to originate in the livery stable occupied by Wiley V. Wagnon & Co. The following are the sufferers, as near as we can learn:—Livery stable, occupied by Wiley Wagnon & Co., owned by Mustian & Mott. The two story building on the Alley and Cherry street, occupied by Mr. Walker, sausage maker, owned by Mustian & Mott. Store adjoining the above, occupied by G. Zimmerman, owned by Mustian & Mott. The next store adjoining, occupied by D. C. Hodgkins, gunsmith and grocery, owned by Mustian & Mott. The store next above, occupied by W. B. Watts, grocery; goods insured at $1,000; house owned by Mustian & Mott. The large two story wooden building, next above on the corner, occupied by Mrs. Curd, as a boarding house; owned by William Melrose. No insurance on any of the above buildings. The next house burnt was the brick building owned and occupied by the Insurance Bank of Columbus; no insurance.—The next was the brick building, (which was blown up,) owned and occupied by the Ocmulgee Bank; insurance $3,500. Several out-buildings belonging to stores and dwellings on Mulberry street, were either burnt, or destroyed in order to stop the fire. An out-house belonging to David Ralston, containing about 350 bushels of salt, belonging to Joseph N. Seymour, was burnt."

Further Particulars of the Horrors on the Arkansas Frontier.

Some Texas marauders lately crossed over the live into Louisiana and took forcible possession of a citizen in the parish of Caddo. After they had carried him into the territory of Texas, it was proposed to bury him alive.—With this intention, a grave was then dug—the unfortunate man being a witness to their movements. He stood helpless, counting each shovel full of earth, as the quick termination of his life, surrounded by a gang of desperadoes, ready to crush him beneath the clod, and from whose sentence escape was death. Overpowered with the frightful fate before him, he bounded from his keepers, and rushed into an adjacent thicket; but before his steps had measured many paces over the earth, a heavy volley of musketry brought him to the ground, and there he lay a lifeless corpse, a victim to the insecurity of our border protection.

His body, after being cut up, was hung upon the branches of the neighboring trees, there to meet the gaze of the traveller, and tell him of a power that knows nothing of the bounds of law, or of human authority; but like the howling beasts of the wilderness, would snap the fragile cords of life if interest once stirred up the fatal ire of their wrath upon him whose voice dare rise against their iniquities. The deceased man, whose name was Boatright, had thus offended them: he had, with others of his fellow citizens, declared himself openly to be opposed to them: and, as might have been expected in a country like ours, where, from the sparseness of frontier population, the avenues to the wrath of banditti are wide open, the unfortunate man had to forfeit his life as a ransom for his alienation to their authority. The citizens of our border country have witnessed these men, under the name of Regulators and Moderators, committing in the territory of Texas some of the most barbarous cruelties of the 19th century.—*Natchitoches Herald.*

From the New Orleans Bulletin.

Late and Important from Mexico.

THE NEW REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

In our Havana papers, received by the Empressario, we find later intelligence from Mexico than we have received direct, from which it appears that the movement commenced by Paredes in Guadalaxara, has reached the capital---that it is a popular move, is countenanced by Santa Anna, and is likely to be successful and overturn the present order of things, whatever may be substituted in their stead, or whoever may come to the head of affairs.

The Vera Cruz Censor of the 6th Oct. says, the mail had a rrivel from the capital with intelligence to the 2d, which it gives as follows:

Aug. 31st.---About 3 o'clock this evening, Gen. Valencia declared in the capital for the Constitution of 1824. His force consisted of the 11th Regiment of Infantry, the companies of Puebla, the squadron of the district, and others. The alarm spread throughout the whole city in a moment, and all the edifices which commanded the citadel were immediately occupied by the insurgents. The government fortified itself in San Augustine, in the palace and at other points. About half past 5 in the evening, Bustamente, with a column of 150 infantry, two 5 pounders and 160 horse, marched to the Acordada, and ordered the insurgents to disperse. The President occupied several other points, but no hostile demonstration was made by either party, and it was understood that Gen. Valencia gave notice that he would make no attack, but merely defend his position until the arrival of Gen Santa Anna. Government patrols preserve order through the city.

Sept. 1st.—The insurgents have not yielded an inch. Bustamente retired about 11 last night to his palace of St. Augustine. A little after this hour, all the students of the Military Academy marched and united themselves with Valencia, and with them such numbers of officers and men of different corps as to form a full battalion. The force of the insurgents is now more than 1,600 men, with 18 pieces of cannon of all calibre. No loafers have been received among them, and order reigns among them. The Government has, at the utmost, not over, 1,090 men, little artillery, but principally cavalry—it has to guard many different points; while the insurgents are concentrated in the citadel, and are strongly fortified. Up to this time the communication of the citizens with the insurgents remains free. Indeed, both parties are looking for the stand that may be taken by Puebla. The Government has ordered Tonejon to march in his troops, but the general opinion is that they can obtain no succor from without, on account of the great popularity of the movement of Paredes at Xalisco. To-day they have succeeded in obtaining a secret session of Congress, but it is rumored that it has denied the extraordinary powers asked by Bustamente. Much is said of his resignation, but nothing certain is known.

Sept. 2d.—The secret session lasted till half past 10 last night, and it is said that that body voted to the President all the powers which he asked. At a late hour, the guard of St. Augustine went over to the citadel huzzaing for Santa Anna. At 3 o'clock a firing commenced in the direction of Mochas and the citadel, which lasted more than an hour.

The Censor considers the revolution, this time, sure of succeeding. Bustamente can get no accession to his force, while the people, being wedded to free principles, are flocking to the revolutionary standard from all directions.

A LETTER FROM MAJOR DOWNING.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Express.

The same paper my old friend Mr. Dwight printed a spell ago.

Washington, 25th Oct, 1841.

Mr. Editor:—We have got every thing now considerable slick'd up---the frontier deviltry pretty much quieted---and the Simenoles thrash'd out of their swamps---all the good laws of the last session put in harness and matters ginerally in train to work well---and the Government Mill working as smooth as it is possible, and as Capt. Tyler wanted a little rest and quiet he has gone down to Virginny, for there is no more chance to get it here than on the top of a locomotive—for folks from all parts of creation keep calling in to see and shake hands with the Capting, each one thinking, now that Congress aint here it is a good chance, and so each one adds to the crowd, and wonders why so many folks are found at the White House, at this *dull* season---making a pump handle of the Capting's arm, and some on 'em trying to pump something out of him---but the Capting is as cute as he is civil; and instead of letting folks pump him, he manages to let them pump themselves, and kindly advises them to put their notions down in writing; and when a man gets on that tack you know he is very likely to shell himself down to a corn cob. "This is a pretty good way, Major," says he one day, "to get at a right notion of things, for there are a great many of our fellow-citizens who are not in Congress or in offices, who know almost as much of most matters as those who are, and its our business to sift the chaff from the corn, and then judge as to what is best to be done.—"Now I says he, "the only matter that remains to be done by the next Congress is to put the money affairs of the country on a right footing ---and as it is my duty to tell Congress what I think is best to be done,---we must get all the information we can from *the people*, and then let Congress hammer it into shape---and if the shape don't suit what I think to be the wishes of the peoble' I'll send it back to be re-hammered till it does. "And now," says he, "Major, do you take charge of all these written plans that are sent in whilst I am absent in Virginny, and put them in your fanning mill and sifting, so that we can have on my return the clear corn to look into without the chaff."

So you see I have got something of a job before me just now—and every man who calls to see the President, I tell him that the Capting has gone to Virginny to look after his farm—that every thing is now in order—the Simenoles threshed out—the frontier troubles all settled, and Gen. Scott taking care of the *patriot* rascals on both sides of the line—Fortification Bill, Home Squadron Bill, Distributing of Public Land Bill, Bankrupt Bill, Revenue Bill, and all other matters, (except the Currency,) all doing their work for time and need.—And if they have any thing to say about currency matters, to put it down in writing---and that it will go into the fanning mill and sifter ---and so forth, and so forth. So this makes a short story, and the next day in comes a new plan about "*Fiscalities*"---no one thinking it safe yet to name "*Bank*," any more than he would "*Sub Treasury*"---and this lifts my dander, for there is no independence about it, but a sneaking spirit that I don't like, for there is a great deal of good to be sifted out of both plans, *Bank* and *Sub Treasury*. So I mean to tell Capting Tyler as soon as he comes back, that if a new name is wanted for the Institution that is to manage our money affairs, we must call it the "*Sub Treasury Bank*"---there is no better name in creation. So I want you to tell all the folks of all the parties just to get their political gizzards ready. I expect to be able in my next Letter to give you the result of my fanning and sifting mill; it will be something of a friend, for I have got already nigh upon a two Bushel Basket full of plans; and among them there is a considerable show of Clean Corn, and if Congress and Capting Tyler agree upon it we shall have before next grass about as complete a system as these United States ever went ahead under.

I am sorry to see so much said in some of the papers about the "breaking up of the Whig party." It is no break up of the *true* Whig party, because in some cases some folks *call'd* whigs lose an election. Perhaps in that district, some folks disappointed in getting office, fly off the handle. They are not true Whigs. The principles of true whigs is to go for honest men to office, no matter by what name they are call'd —for one thing is sartin, if the people do not elect good men to make laws for them, they can't except good laws to be made---no more than a farmer can expect to raise a good crop by planting smutty grain; and no more than to expect a good pudding if a rotten egg goes into the mixing. Now it is no matter what name you call smutty grain or a rotten egg—Whig or Tory---if it is smutty grain or rotten egg, there is no mistake about it, it will tell in the crop and the cooking.

The true whig and honest safe doctrine is, for every man who has a vote, to put it in the ballot box for an honest man. If he don't, he or his family will cut short fodder, and if he doubts this doctrine and trouble comes, don't blame his friend and fellow-citizen,

J. DOWNING, Major, &c., &c.

The wheat crop of 1842.—We learn from a friend who has been spending a few days at different points in the Great Miama Valley, that the wheat which has been sown the present fall in this fertile section of the State, amounts to about three times the usual quantity. If the farmers in the other principal grain districts of the State have sown any thing like as extensively, with a favorable season, the wheat product of 1842 will be very large. The seed along the Miama has come up well, and the fields present a beautiful and healthy appearance. The *fly* has shown itself in some districts, but has as yet done but little damage. Entire exemption from its ravages is not to be expected, but the present indications are that it will be far less destructive than it was last fall.—*Cin. Rep.*

Flour at Buffalo.—The receipts of wheat and flour at Buffalo this season have increased beyond any former example.

The receipts of wheat and flour for the month of October, 1840, were 216,000
Two weeks in this month, were 235,278

Excess, 19,278

The N. Y. Express adds---"This is but a specimen of what has taken place all this season. This excess is attributed to the great increase of production in the State of Illinois alone, and the facilities that are afforded for transporting this great staple from the upper Lakes. When the whole receipts for the season are recorded, we have no doubt they will show the largest increase ever known in one year.

A curious scene was witnessed to-day at the St. Louis Exchange. The city marshal, at the usual hour, proceeded to the sale of a female slave, seized in the suit of E. Johns, a free man of color, *versus* Lockwood, a free woman of color. The plaintiff, we are told, is either the husband or brother of the slave under seizure, and showed not a little anxiety to become the purchaser. The bidding commenced —a white man in the crowd bidding against the man of color, as high as the sum of $7,800. The colored man, however, bid $8,000, and the slave was adjudged to be his property. The by-standers asked—what made the white man go so far? Had he a pique against the husband or brother?—or was it *par amour* for one or the other of the females?—*N. O. Courier, Oct* 15.

From Jamaica.—The New York Courier of yesterday says:—"We have received files of the Kingston Morning Journal to the 20th ultimo. In regard to the island itself, we find nothing in its contents of any interest here.—Carthagena was still held by the Government troops of New-Granada, and the revolutionary forces had not yet been driven away.

Kingston, (Ja.) Sept. 28.

The brigantine Jane, Captain Pearman, arrived on Saturday last from Carthagena, and reports having forced the blockade and succeeded in landing her cargo, thus furnishing the Carthagenians with a supply of provisions for three or four months. Captain Pearman also reports that he was fired at by Carmona's fleet, and chased by one of his schooners aided with sweeps.

Rates of Discount

IN PITTSBURGH.

CORRECTED DAILY FOR THE 'GAZETTE,'

N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 33 Market Street.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Banks of Pittsburgh,	3pm
State Scrip, issued at Pittsburgh	par
Certificates of Deposit, payable in B'kable funds,	par
Exchange Bank Post Notes,	par
Berks County Bank,	6dis
Towanda Bank,	7
Erie Bank,	7
Waynesburgh, Post Notes and Certificates,	7
Monong'a B'k of Brownsville, Post Notes,	7
United States Bank, and Branches,	50

OHIO.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Steubenville,	1
Western Reserve Bank, Warren,	1
Bank of Mount Pleasant	1
Bank of Marietta,	2
Bank of Chillicothe,	7
Bank of Zanesville,	5
Bank of Putnam,	5
Bank of Circleville, (H. Lawrence, Cashier,)	1
Clinton Bank of Columbus,	7
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	7
St. Clairsville Bank,	2
Cleveland Banks,	7
Cincinnati Banks,	7
Bank of Wooster,	7
Columbian Bank of New Lisbon,	7
Bank of Massillon,	7
Bank of Sandusky,	7
Bank of Geauga,	7
Bank of Norwalk,	7
Bank of Xenia,	7
Bank of Granville,	7
Bank of Hamilton,	7
Com. Bank of Scioto,	7
Dayton Bank	7
Farmers Bank of Canton,	8
Lancaster Bank,	7
Urbana Banking Company,	7
Post Notes,	7
All under $5,	7

INDIANA.

State Bank and Branches,	7

KENTUCKY

Bank of Louisville,	4
Bank of Kentucky and Branches,	4
Northern Bank and Branches,	4

ILLINOIS.

State Bank and Branches,	7
Bank of Shawneetown,	7

MISSOURI.

Missouri State Bank and Branches,	5

TENNESSEE.

All solvent Banks,	9

ALABAMA.

All solvent Banks,	6

LOUISIANA.

Bank of Louisiana,	1
Bank of Orleans,	1
Exchange Bank,	1
Merchants' Bank,	1
All other solvent Banks,	1

GEORGIA.

All solvent Banks,	10

NORTH CAROLINA.

State Bank & Branches,	2
Bank of Cape Fear and Branches,	2
Merchants' Bank,	2

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Bank of the State and Branches,	1
Bank of Charleston,	1
Bank of S. Carolina,	1
South-Western Rail-road Bank,	1
Bank of Georgetown,	2
Camden Bank,	2
Bank of Hamburgh,	2
All other solvent Banks,	2

VIRGINIA.

Bank of Virginia,	1½
Bank of the Valley and Branches,	1½
Exchange Bank of Virginia,	1½
Farmers' Bank of Virginia,	1½
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Wheeling, Va., and Branches,	7
North Western Bank of Va. and Branches,	7
Post Notes,	7

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Bank of the Metropolis,	2
Patriotic Bank,	2
Bank of Potomac,	2
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Georgetown,	2
Farmers' Bank, Alexandria,	2
Bank of Washington,	2

MARYLAND.

Baltimore City Banks,	par
Bank of Salisbury,	3
Mineral Bank,	3
Washington County Banks,	2
All other solvent banks,	3

DELAWARE.

All Banks,	1
Under $5,	2

NEW JERSEY.

All solvent Banks,	par

NEW YORK.

City Banks,	3pm
County Banks,	2pm
Post Notes and Certificates on time issued by the Free Banks,	no sale

CONNECTICUT.

City Bank New Haven	2pm
do. payable city Bank New-York,	2pm
Bridgeport Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks,	2pm

RHODE ISLAND.

American Bank,	2pm
Arcade Bank,	2pm
Bank North American	2pm
City Bank,	2pm
Eagle Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks	2pm

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Ashuelot Bank,	2pm
Bank Lebanon,	2pm
Commercial Bank,	2pm
All other solvent Banks,	2pm

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston City Banks,	2pm
County Banks,	2pm

VERMONT.

Bank St. Albans,	5
Bank Woodstock,	—
Bank Vergennes,	5
Bank Bennington,	—
All other solvent Banks,	2pm

MAINE.

All solvent Banks,	2pm

MICHIGAN.

Bank of Michigan,	—
Bank of St. Clair, payable at Circleville,	10
Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank Detroit,	—
Branch at St. Joseph,	—

GOLD AND SPECIE VALUE.

Eagle, old,	10 66
" new,	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish,	16 00
" Patriot,	15 50
Sovereign,	4 85
Guineas,	5 00
Frederickd'ors,	7 80
Ten Thalers,	7 80
Ten Guilders,	3 90
Louisd'ors,	4 50
Napoleons,	3 80
Ducats,	2 15@2 25

SPECIE.

Gold and Silver,	3pm

EXCHANGE.

On Philadelphia,	1
On New York,	5

☞ *ALL BANKS marked thus — are not purchased by the Brokers.*

STRAY COWS.

BROKE into the enclosure of the subscriber, living on Squirrel Hill, Peebles township, four miles from Pittsburgh, on the 24th day of October, three Cows, none of them giving any milk. A small Red Cow with a white face and white under the belly. A black and white spotted Cow. A brindle and white speckled Cow. They all appear to be about seven or eight years old. No other marks perceivable. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. JOHN HUTCHISON,
Nov 2.—w3t*. Gardner and Nurseryman.

H. H. M'CULLOUGH,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

N. E. Corner of Fourth and Wood sts., Pittsburgh,

HAS always for sale, Drugs, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Patent Medicines of all kinds, among which are a fresh supply of Medicines just received from the importers. Indigo, Madder, Lac Dye, Logwood, Extract and Cbipped, Fustic, Nic. Wood, Camwood, fresh ground, Blue Vitriol, Alum, Copperas, Aqua Fortis, Muriatic Acid, Oil Vitriol, Linseed Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Japan, do., Black, do. for Leather, Red Lead, White Lead, Dry and ground in Oil, Lithrage, Paint Brushes, &c., to which he respectfully invites the attention of those wishing to purchase, as he will sell as low as any other house in the city.
July 16, 1841.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufactory.

ROBERT H. HARTLEY, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious store Room, formerly occupied by Samuel Fahnestock & Co., No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street, where he intends keeping a large and general assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Saddle Bags, Valises, Buffalo Robes, Whips, and all other articles in his line. Country Merchants and Farmers, would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell first rate articles at low prices.

☞ Don't forget the place, No. 86, corner of Diamond Alley and Wood street. Sept. 28.—3mw.

FOR SALE.—A farm of land situate in Indiana Township, Allegheny County, six miles from the city of Pittsburgh, containing one hundred and thirty acres of choice land, eighty of which is cleared, under good fence, and in high state of cultivation. There has been lately erected on the premises a large brick dwelling house, built in modern style: also, a large frame barn, stable, and carriage house; a young orchard of varied and excellent fruit trees in a thriving state; and a short distance from the house is a coal bank; there is also a hewed log farm house, an the premises with an excellent spring house, and other necessary buildings adjoining.

The above described farm is certainly desirable for any person wishing to purchase a commodious and productive farm and country residence.

For terms and other particulars, enquire of HENRY M'GEARY, head of Wood on Liberty street, or to ARCHIBALD M'CLELLAND living on the premises. May 28th, 1841.—wtf.

Dissolution.—The partnership heretofore, existing betweeu David Hunt and William M Wright, Dentists, 4th st., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 14th instant. All persons indebted to the late firm, are requested to make payment to Dr. D. Hunt, as soon as possible.

Removal.—Dr. David Hunt, Dentist, has removed six doors north-west of Market st., (in Fourth street,) to the house lately occupied by F. Cooper, where he may be consulted any hour during the day.—March 19, 1841—d3w&wly.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election will be held at the house of Robert M'Ayeal, in Washington county, on Thursday the 18th day of November, 1841, for the purpose of electing officers and Managers for the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road Company for the ensuing year. By order of the Board. J. A. GUY,
Oct. 19.—w3t. Treasurer.

DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA OR WILD CHERRY;

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPTION.

THAT Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medicine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this preparation of Wild Cherry, in pectoral diseases, is undeniable.

No one, heretofore, has ever been so successful in extracting the extraordinary virtues of this tree. Happy would it be for those who are afflicted with a Distressing Cough, Bronchitis, Difficult Expectoration, or Raising of Phlegm, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, or other symptoms, which may likely lead into CONSUMPTION, if they would take good advice, and procure the above medicine, and use it according to directions, they would soon find the many painful hours, and distressing nights, turned into tranquil rest and sweet repose.

TAKE NOTICE.—The undersigned are the ONLY Agents for Allegheny County, for this Celebrated Medicine. CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied, at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

ALIAS ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, the administrators of the estate of John M'Farland, deceased, will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the FOURTH MONDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described REAL ESTATE, viz:—A Tract of Land situate on the head waters of Saw-Mill Run, in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, five miles from the city of Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of R. C. M'Farland, James Mercer, the St. Clair Church, and others, containing about one hundred acres, more or less. Terms made known on the day of sale, by

ISAAC VANVOORHIS,
ELIJAH TEEPLE,
Oct. 19.—w3t. Admin.strators.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY---CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold; having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under his treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a *very* liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's Court of Allegheny County, the subscriber, Administrator, cum testamento annexo of Nathaniel Graham, late of St. Clair township, deceased, will expose to sale by public outcry at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh, on the 4th Monday of November, A. D., 1841, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described messuage or lot of ground, situate in St. Clair township, and Allegheny County bounded and described as follows: beginning on the Steubenville and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road, thence by lands of James Marlatt, south 23 deg., east 11 and three-tenth perches to a post, thence by land of the heirs of West Elliot, 25 degrees west 8 perches to a post, thence north 16 degrees, west 17 perches to the said Turnpike Road, thence along the same 59 degrees, east 4 perches to the place of beginning, containing sixty-nine perches, strict measure, on which is erected a two story frame dwelling House. Terms at sale.

JAMES MARLATT,
Attest T. L. M'Millan, Clerk. Administrator.
Oct 15, 1841.—w6t.

DR. SWAYNE'S Compound Syrup of Prunus Virginiana, or Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases indicative of Consumption.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS—So it is with those who neglect their COLDS and COUGH. At first you complain of having a Cold, which is neglected; after which a soreness is experienced in the Bronchia, with a Hacking Cough, and finally the disease settles on the lungs, which the patient will soon perceive by a wasting away of the body, attended with hectic fevers and spitting of florid blood and matter from ulcers on the lungs; a pain and weight is also experienced at the affected part of the lungs; the functions of the animal economy grow languid, the body becomes dry; the eyes sink deep within their cavities; at lenth the patient pays the debt of nature, when he is flattering himself with the hopes of a speedy recovery. To obviate all those distressing symptoms, "spare no time" in procuring the above Invaluable Medicine at the very commencement of your Colds and Coughs, whereby your health may be secured and time and money saved.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
No. 19, St. Clair street, directly opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh. Price $1 00 per bottle.
Aug 20, 1841.—wly.

PAINTS STORE.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.

☞ Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.
April 30—wly.

CONSUMPTION CURED

BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.

ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.
For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,
Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

FOR SALE.

43 ACRES of Land, ½ of a mile from the Market House Allegheny City, particularly worth the attention of men who keep a Dairy, or work a Quarry.

ALSO, for sale, 21 acres of ground, 1 mile above the U. S. Garrison, fronting 400 feet on the Allegheny river, and lying between 2 lots belonging to Samuel Baird.

For terms, and all other information, apply in Pittsburgh to Hon. Thos. H. Baird, or to Walter H. Lowrie, Esq., J. N. PATTERSON.
Feb 4—wlamtf. for use, &c.,

AGENCY.—The subscriber, having appointed Messrs J. & J. W. Woodwell, of Pittsburgh Pa., as his Agents, for the sale of ITALIAN and EGYPTIAN MARBLE SLABS, for Cabinet Furniture, takes this method of informing Cabinet Makers and the public in general, that Messrs Woodwell will keep a constant supply of Slabs of any pattern or size of superior finish and quality, direct from his establishment in Philadelphia, which will be at prices that will no doubt give satisfaction to purchasers. M. BOUVIER.

Just received and for sale, 20,000 feet Mahogany Veneers. Also, a single lot of Plank and Boards
Aug 6—w3m. J. & J. W. WOODWELL.

MORRISON'S PILLS,

FROM LONDON, which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands' who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Billious or Nervous Affections, and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of creation to their untimely graves: Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary obstbctions Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Ruptures, and Syphilis, in all its stages, Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching of the Skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders, in short every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their various forms and names.

To prevent imposition by counterfeit or spurious Hygean Medicine, the above invaluable medicine is not to be obtained in any Drug store in the United States. For sale by

HENRY HARWOOD, *General Agent*,
corner of Grant and Second sts. Pittsburgh.

☞ **Sub-Agents Wanted;** apply as above. ☜
April 6, 1841.—wly.

Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory.

WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.

J & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds, (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from ¼ to 3 yards wide.

OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.

A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do, 1 yard wide, a ½ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.

Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchanged, when not too much worn.

Or